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ABSTRACT

This teaching unit, "Settlement Unit,"which focuses on the settlement of Alabama's land, is the second in a series of 10 units about Alabama state history, part of a project designed to help teachers integrate the use of primary source materials into their classrooms. Although the units are designed to augment the study of Alabama, they are useful in the study of U.S. history, world history, and the social studies in general. Each unit contains background information for the teacher and consists of several lessons. Lessons contain learning strategies, suggested activities, and documents. This unit is divided into four sections: (1) "Introduction"; (2) "Lesson 1: From Territory to State" (Alabama Governors; Capitols of Alabama; 12 primary source documents); (3) "Lesson 2: Frontier Justice" (seven primary source documents); and (4) "Lesson 3: Alabama Fever" (one worksheet; one primary source document). (BT)

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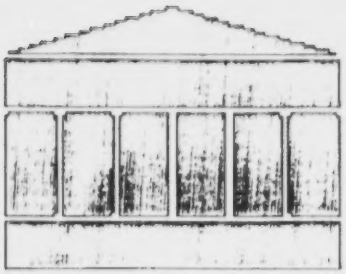

ADAH
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

Using Primary Sources in the Classroom

Settlement Unit

SO 035 003

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Project Description

This project is designed to help teachers more easily integrate the use of primary source materials into their classrooms. It consists of teaching units on Alabama history organized in ten chronological/subject areas:

- Creek War, 1813-1814
- Settlement
- Slavery
- Civil War
- Reconstruction
- 1901 Constitution
- World War I
- Depression/New Deal
- World War II
- Civil Rights Movement

While these units cover some of the most critical and significant periods in Alabama history, the selected lessons are meant to be representative rather than comprehensive. These units were designed to augment the study of Alabama, yet they are useful in the study of the United States, the world, and the social studies in general. The documents can also be used to supplement the study of other curriculums.

Each unit contains background information for the teacher and is made up of several lessons. The lessons contain learning objectives, suggested activities, and documents. Documents are reproduced in the original form and transcribed when necessary. Primary source materials may be printed and reproduced for classroom use. Lessons can be used without modification, adapted for specific class use, or entire new lessons and activities may be created based on the primary source materials provided.

Purpose of the Project

The 1992 Alabama Social Studies Course of Studies emphasized the use of primary source documents to "enrich the social studies program and enable students to visualize and empathize with people of other times and places." These documents help students vividly understand the feelings and actions of Jeremiah Austill at the Canoe Fight of 1813, of riders on the first integrated buses in Montgomery at the conclusion of the famous bus boycott, of women nursing wounded Civil War soldiers, and of destitute Alabama families during the Depression. These documents enrich the study of Alabama history and the study of all civilizations.

The Alabama Department of Archives and History is the official repository for Alabama government documents and holds many of the most important books, documents, visual materials and artifacts that document the history of Alabama and the South. The purpose of this project is to bring those materials to students, and to organize them in such a way that teachers can easily utilize them in the classroom.

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Using Primary Sources in the Classrooom: Settlement Unit

Introduction to the Settlement Unit:

The defeat of the Creek Indians opened the heartland of Alabama to white settlement and caused Alabama fever to sweep the nation. Pioneers by the thousands left Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia seeking fertile land for growing cotton. Mississippi territorial law was in place, but when Mississippi became a state, Congress created the Alabama Territory in 1817. Congress designated St. Stephens as capital of the Alabama Territory and approved a legislature of Alabama delegates already elected to the old Mississippi territorial legislature. William Wyatt Bibb, a Georgia physician who had served in the United States Congress and had powerful friends in Washington, was named Territorial governor. He was also elected as the first governor when Alabama became a state December 14, 1819. He helped establish the government, pass laws and administer justice. The following documents deal with cost of government, land speculation, cotton, and law as settlers poured in the area during the early settlement of Alabama.

Lesson 1: From Territory to State

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1. Background information for teachers:

The Comptroller of Public Accounts, also known as the Auditor of Public Accounts, served as the state's chief financial officer responsible for virtually all revenue and accounting functions. Vouchers were sent to the comptroller requesting payment from the state treasury for goods and services rendered to the state including vouchers issued in 1817 and 1818 when the state was governed as the Alabama Territory. After Alabama became a state in 1819, the office of the comptroller continued its original functions, reporting to the state government rather than the territorial government. The vouchers provide justifications for expenditures, such as salaries for the governor, legislators, and other state officials; travel reimbursements for state legislators; payment for supplies and services; and funding for state institutions, such as the University of Alabama.

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2. Learning Objectives:

Upon completion of this lesson, students should be able to:

1. Identify the early governors. (See attachment and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/govslist.html
2. Identify the location of the territorial capital, temporary capital and first permanent state capital. See attachment and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/capital/capitals.html
3. Identify the first steps necessary to change from a territory to a state.
4. Compare the cost of supplies as government became more complex.
5. Compare the role of government officials then and now.

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3. Suggested Activities:

1. Make copies of Documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8and give to students.
2. Ask students to put documents in chronological order.
3. Define "comptroller."

4. Define "census."

5. Use general suggestions for analyzing a written document.

6. Discuss requirements for becoming a state.

7. List the topics discussed in documents (census, legislature, per diem, travel, capital buildings, land military, etc.).

8. Identify the governors: territorial and state. Use text book to check dates of tenure.

9. Using Document 8 study and discuss government income and expenses and responsibilities in 1821 and today.

10. Mapwork: Use a current Alabama road map and Document 9, the 1823 Tanner map. For younger students, use Document 10, the hand-drawn 1819 map with picture of Gov. William Wyatt Bibb.

    a. identify places mentioned in Documents 1 - 8: towns, counties, and rivers.
    b. Look at Document 11, the list of members of the 1819 Constitutional Convention. Identify possible routes taken by territorial legislators to attend the convention in Huntsville.
    c. Discuss travel conditions at that time period.
    d. Note the "chief towns and forts" mentioned in Document 12 and compare their importance then with now.
    e. Compare the location of the Federal Road and other routes with location of modern highways. Note the correlation.

Document 1: "Lauderdale County Census Certificate," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 3, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc1.html

Document 2: "Dallas County Census Certificate," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 3, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc2.html

Document 3: "Representative William Anderson Per Diem," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 3, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc3.html

Document 4: "Representative Samuel Bigham Per Diem," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 6, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc4.html

Document 5: "Governor William Wyatt Bibb Salary," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 6, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc5.html

Document 6: "Furnishings for the General Assembly - 20 December 1819," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 6, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/ settle/lesson1/doc6.html

Document 7: "Travis and McJimsey Account," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 8, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc7.html

Document 8: "Treasurer's Report 1821," John Coffee Papers, LPR27, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc8.html

Document 9: E. Lucas Jr. and B. Tanner, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Alabama 1823, Map B-30, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc9.html

Document 10: "Territory of Alabama 1819," Nathan H. Glick, Pen and Ink Drawings, LPR92, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc10.html

Document 11: "Members of the Convention of Alabama," Alabama Secretary of State, Register of State Legislators in the General Assemblies of Alabama 1819-1825, SG 3215, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc11.html

Document 12: Lucas Jr. and B. Tanner, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Alabama 1823, Map B-30, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson1/doc9t2.html

Alabama Governors

The Current Governor:

Bob Riley

With the inauguration of Bob Riley, fifty-two persons have served as governor of the State of Alabama (not counting those who served as acting governor or post-Civil War military governor).

Number	Governor Elected	County	Term	Political Par
52	Bob Riley http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/riley.html	Clay	January 20, 2003	Republican
51	Don Siegelman http://www.archives.state.al.us/ lg_seigl.html	Mobile	1999-2003	Democrat
	Forrest "Fob" James http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_james.html	Lee	1/16 1995-1999	Republican
50	James E. Folsom http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_folsoj.html	Cullman	April 22,1993-1995	Democrat
	(Lieutenant Governor Jim Folsom, Jr. became governor upon conviction of Guy Hunt for ethics violations)			
49	Guy Hunt http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_huntgu.html	Cullman	1/19 1987-April 22, 1993	Republican
	George C. Wallace http://www.archives.state.al. us/ govs_list/g_wallac.html	Barbour	1/17 1983-1987	Democrat
48	Forrest "Fob" James http://www.archives.state.al. us/ govs_list/g_james.html	Lee	1/15 1979-1983	Democrat
	Jere Beasley	Barbour	June 5-July 7, 1972	***Democ
	(Lieutenant Governor Jere Beasley became acting governor while Governor George Wall was in a Maryland hospital for more than 20 days recovering from an assassination attem			
	George C. Wallace http://www.archives.state.al. us/ govs_list/g_wallac.html	Barbour	1/18 1971-1979	Democrat
47	Albert P. Brewer http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_brewer.html	Morgan	5/7 1968-1971	Democrat
	(Lieutenant Governor Albert Brewer became acting governor for a portion of one day as			

	Governor Lurleen Wallace received medical treatment out-of-state for more than 20 days. He became governor upon the death of Lurleen Wallace)			
46	Lurleen B. Wallace http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_walllu.html	Tuscaloosa	1/16 1967-1968	Democrat
45	George C. Wallace http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_wallac.html	Barbour	1/14 1963-1967	Democrat
44	John Patterson http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_patter.html	Russell	1/19 1959-1963	Democrat
	James E. Folsom http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_folsom.html	Cullman	1/17 1955-1959	Democrat
43	Gordon Persons http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_person.html	Montgomery	1/15 1951-1955	Democrat
42	James E. Folsom http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_folsom.html	Cullman	1/20 1947-1951	Democrat
41	Chauncey M. Sparks http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_sparks.html	Barbour	1/19 1943-1947	Democrat
40	Frank M. Dixon http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_dixonf.html	Jefferson	1/17 1939-1943	Democrat
	Bibb Graves http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_graves.html	Montgomery	1/14 1935-1939	Democrat
39	Benjamin M. Miller http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_miller.html	Wilcox	1/19 1931-1935	Democrat
38	Bibb Graves http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_graves.html	Montgomery	1/17 1927-1931	Democrat
	Charles McDowell http://www.archives.state.al.us/conoff/mcdowell.html	Barbour	July 10-11, 1924***	Democrat
	(Lieutenant Governor Charles McDowell became acting governor when Gov. Brandon spent 21 days in New York City chairing the state delegation to the 1924 Democratic Convention. According to the *1901 Constitution*, if the governor is out of the state more than 20 days, the lieutenant governor becomes acting governor)			
37	William W. Brandon http://www.archives.state.al.us/govs_list/g_brando.html	Tuscaloosa	1/15 1923-1927	Democrat
36	Thomas E. Kilby http://www.archives.state.al.us	Calhoun	1/20 1919-1923	Democrat

	/govs_list/g_kilbyt.html			
35	Charles Henderson http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_hender.html	Pike	1/18 1915-1919	Democrat
34	Emmett O'Neal http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_oncalm.html	Lauderdale	1/17 1911-1915	Democrat
33	Braxton B. Comer http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_comerb.html	Jefferson	1/14 1907-1911	Democrat
	Russell Cunningham http://www.archives.state. al.us/govs_list/g_cunnin.html	Jefferson	4/ 25, 1904- 5/5, 1905	Democrat
	(Lieutenant Governor** Russell Cunningham became acting governor during Governor Jelks' illness)			
32	William D. Jelks http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_jelksw.html	Barbour	6/11 1901-1907	Democrat
	(President of Senate, William Jelks became governor upon the death of Governor Samford: subsequently he was elected to a four-year term as governor)			
31	William J. Samford http://www.archives.state.al. us/govs_list/g_samfor.html	Lee	12/26 1900-1901	Democrat
	William D. Jelks http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_jelksw.html	Barbour	December 1-26, 1900	Democrat
	(President of the Senate, William Jelks became acting governor because Governor William Samford sought medical treatment out-of-state during the initial days of his administration which began December 1, 1900)			
30	Joseph F. Johnston http://www.archives.state. al.us/govs_list/g_johnst.html	Jefferson	12/1 1896-1900	
29	William C. Oates http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_oatesw.html	Henry	12/1 1894-1896	Democrat
28	Thomas G. Jones http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_jonest.html	Montgomery	12/1 1890-1894	Democrat
27	Thomas Seay http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_seayth.html	Hale	12/1 1886-1890	Democrat
26	Edward A. O'Neal http://www.archives.state. al.us/govs_list/g_oneale.html	Lauderdale	12/1 1882-1886	Democrat

25	Rufus W. Cobb http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_cobbru.html	Shelby	11/28 1878-1882	Democrat
24	George S. Houston http://www.archives.state. al.us/govs_list/g_housto.html	Limestone	11/24 1874-1878	Democrat
23	David P. Lewis http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_lewisd.html	Madison	11/17 1872-1874	Republican
22	Robert B. Lindsay http://www.archives.state. al.us/govs_list/g_lindsa.html	Colbert	11/26 1870-1872	Democrat
21	William H. Smith http://www.archives.state. al.us/govs_list/g_smithw.html	Randolph	7/24 1868-1870	Republican
	Wager Swayne http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_swayne.html	Montgomery	1867-1868	
	(Appointed military governor)			
20	Robert M. Patton http://www.archives.state.al. us/govs_list/g_patton.html	Lauderdale	12-13 1865 Dec - 1867	Pre-War Whig
19	Lewis E. Parsons http://www.archives.state.al. us/govs_list/g_parson.html	Talladega	1865 June - December	Democrat
	(Appointed provisional governor)			
18	Thomas H. Watts http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_wattst.html	Montgomery	12/1 1863-1865	Democrat
17	John G. Shorter http://www.archives.state.al. us/govs_list/g_shorte.html	Barbour	12/2 1861-1863	Democrat
16	Andrew B. Moore http://www.archives.state.al. us/govs_list/g_moorea.html	Perry	12/1 1857-1861	Democrat
15	John A. Winston http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_winsto.html	Sumter	12/20 1853-1857	Democrat
14	Henry W. Collier http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_collie.html	Tuscaloosa	12/17 1849-1853	Democrat
13	Reuben Chapman http://www.archives.state.al. us/govs_list/g_chapma.html	Madison	12/16 1847-1849	Democrat
12	Joshua L. Martin http://www.archives.state.al. us/govs_list/g_martin.html	Tuscaloosa	12/10 1845-1847	Democrat
11	Benjamin Fitzpatrick http://www.archives.state.	Autauga	11/22 1841-1845	Democrat

	al.us/govs_list/g_fitzpa.html			
10	Arthur P. Bagby http://www.archives.state.al.us /govs_list/g_bagbya.html	Monroe	11/31 1837-1841	Democrat
9	Hugh McVay http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_mcvayb.html	Lauderdale	7/17 1837	Democrat
	(President of the Senate, Hugh McVay became governor upon Governor Clay's appointment to the U.S. Senate)			
8	Clement Comer Clay http://www.archives.state. al.us/govs_list/g_claycc.html	Madison	11/21 1835-1837	Democrat
7	John Gayle http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_gaylej.html	Greene	11/26 1831-1835	Democrat/ Whig
6	Samuel B. Moore http://www.archives.state.al. us/govs_list/g_moores.html	Jackson	3/3 1831	Democrat
	(President of the Senate, Samuel Moore became governor upon Governor Gabriel Moore's election to the U.S. Senate)			
5	Gabriel Moore http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_mooreg.html	Madison	11/25 1829-1831	Democrat
4	John Murphy http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_murphy.html	Monroe	11/25 1825-1829	Democrat
3	Israel Pickens http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_picken.html	Greene	11/9 1821-1825	Democrat
2	Thomas Bibb http://www.archives.state.al.us/ govs_list/g_bibbth.html	Limestone	7/25 1820-1821	Democrat
	(President of the Senate, Thomas Bibb became governor upon the death of his brother Governor William Bibb)			
1	William Wyatt Bibb http://www.archives.state. al.us/govs_list/g_bibbwm.html	Autauga	11/9 1819-1820	Democrat

NOTES:

* Initially, the governor served a two-year term. The *Alabama Constitution of 1901* set the term at four years and prohibited a governor from serving two consecutive terms. Constitutional Amendment No. 282, ratified in 1968, allows the governor to serve two consecutive terms.

** The *Constitution of 1901* designated the lieutenant governor as next in line to succeed the governor followed by the president pro tem of the Senate.

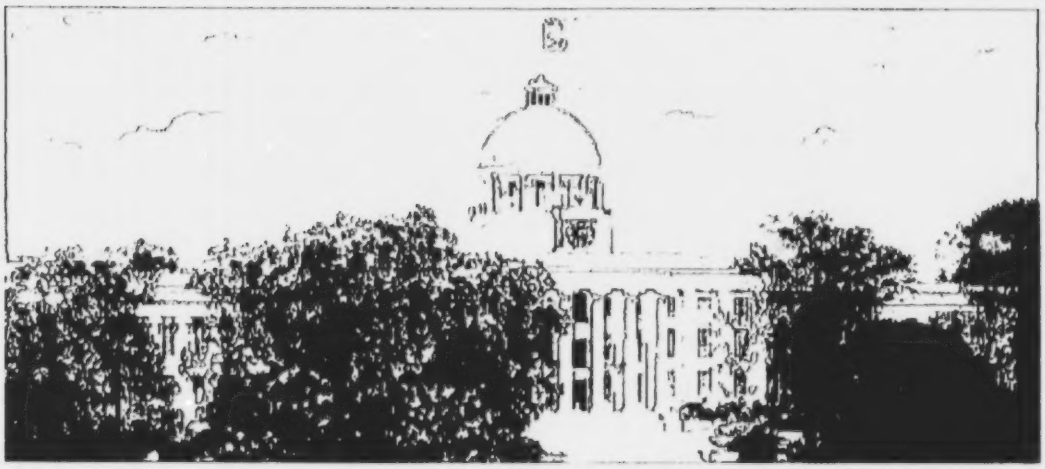
*** The *Constitution of 1901* states that if the governor is absent from the state for more than 20 days, then the lieutenant governor shall assume the powers and duties of the governor until his return.

Authorities:

Gubernatorial Election Results, Secretary of State's Office.

Rogers, William Warren *et al.*, *Alabama: The History of a Deep South State*, 1994.

Capitols of Alabama



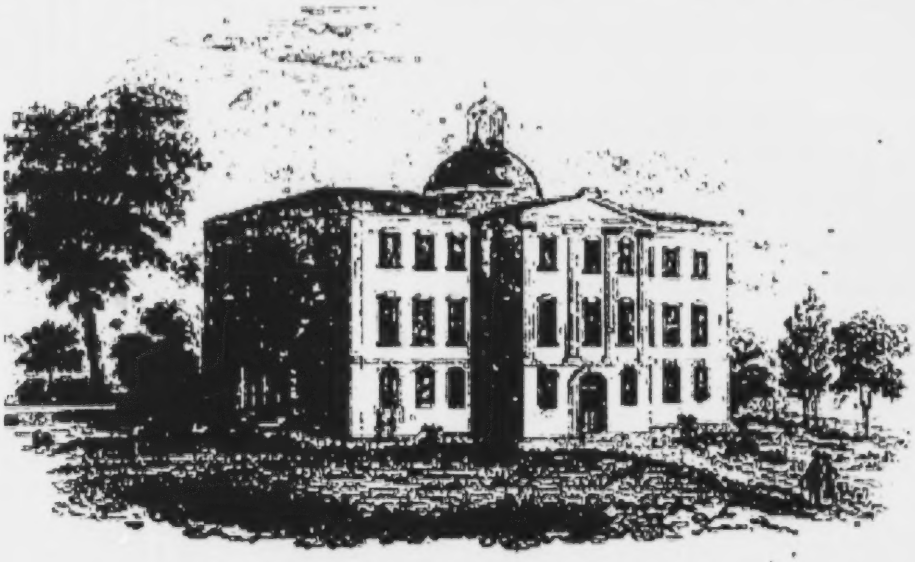
As a separate territory and state since 1817, Alabama has had five capitals. Saint Stephens, in southwest Alabama, was designated in the Congressional act creating the territory as the temporary seat of government. There, two sessions of the territorial legislature met. In accordance with the enabling act for statehood, the first Constitutional Convention assembled in the north Alabama town of Huntsville in 1819, where the first session of the General Assembly was held in the same year.

The first State Capital in Cahaba

The territorial legislature, however, had chosen Cahaba (also spelled Cahawba), at the confluence of the Cahaba and Alabama Rivers, as the site for the capital of the state, so the second session of the legislature met there in 1820. Cahaba also was designated as the

temporary seat of government in the Constitution, which expressly gave the 1825-26 legislature the power to decide upon a permanent site. That session of the General Assembly took the opportunity to select Tuscaloosa for the new capital, deserting the oft-flooded and unhealthy Cahaba site.

Tuscaloosa was a thriving community located on the shoals of the Black Warrior River and had been a strong candidate for the capital site when Cahaba had been chosen for the honor in 1819. Serving as the home for the government beginning in 1826, however, it was increasingly inconvenient as a seat of government for the rapidly growing state. Alabama's population gains concentrated in the state's more eastern counties as Indian lands there opened to white settlement, prompting a clamor for a more centrally located capital.



The State House in Tuscaloosa, Al

An amendment approved by the voters of Alabama struck out the section of the Constitution designating the 1825-26 selection as the "permanent" site for the capital, freeing the legislature in 1846 to choose another site from among a number of competing river towns. Montgomery, on the Alabama River, won the ensuing 16-ballot contest in the General Assembly.

Andrew Dexter, one of the founders of the town, had held on to a prime piece of property in long anticipation of the capital's eventual move to Montgomery. Dubbed "Goat Hill" for its use as pasturage, the site retained that affectionate appellation despite attempts to dignify the spot with names like "Lafayette Hill" (after the 1825 visit of the Marquis de Lafayette) and "Capitol Hill" (after the 1847 construction of the Capitol).

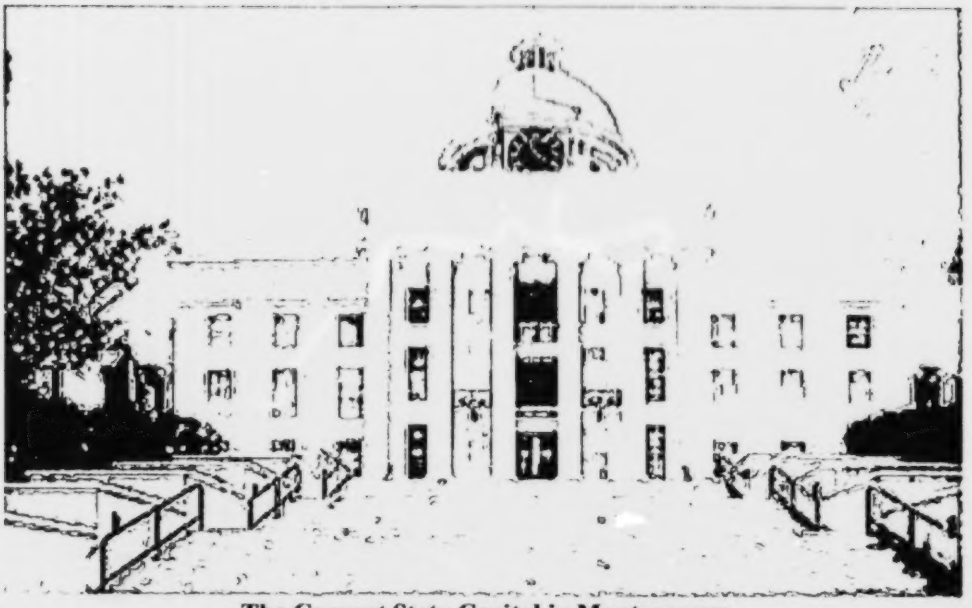
The early State Capitol in Montgomery

In selecting Montgomery the legislature expressly provided that the state should be put to no expense in securing lands or in erecting a capitol building. Thus, the citizens of the town immediately organized to secure the "Goat Hill" site and begin erecting a building. Bonds for $75,000 were issued by the municipality which were taken up by local real estate dealers and investors. The Greek Revival plan of the new capitol was drawn up by Stephen D. Button; the contractors were B.F. Robinson and R.W.R. Bardwell. The completed building was presented to the state on December 6, 1847, at the beginning of the legislature's first-ever biennial session.

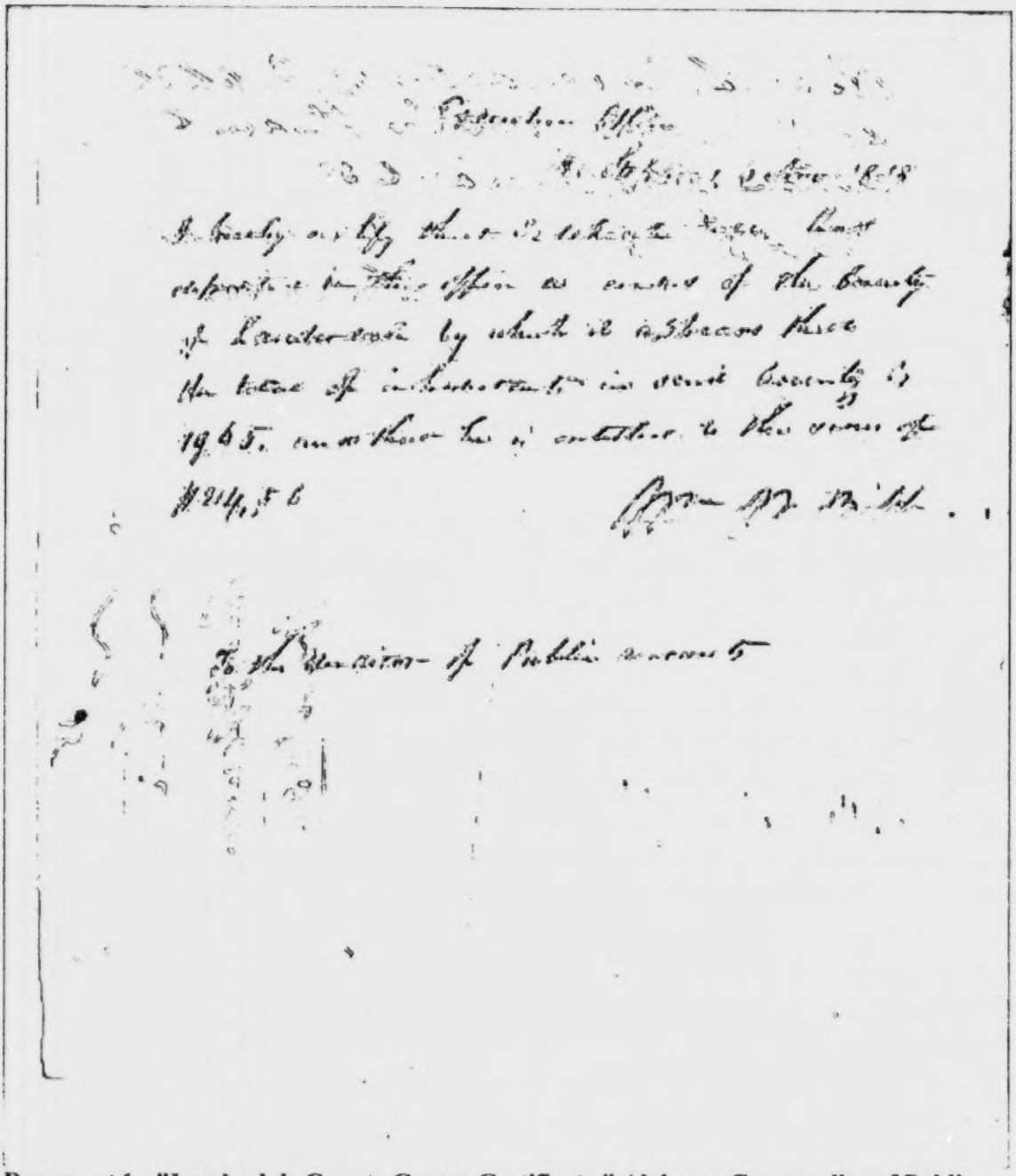
On December 14, 1849, near the beginning of the General Assembly's second session in Montgomery, the Capitol was destroyed by fire. Moving to temporary quarters to continue deliberations., the legislature in February of 1850 appropriated $60,000 with which the central section of the present building was erected upon the foundations of the burned original. A new architect, Barachias Holt, designed the new structure.

During the 1870-72 period several improvements were made to increase the convenience and appearance of the Capitol's lower floor, but no increase in its capacity was made from its re-erection in 1851 until 1885. In February of the latter year, the legislature appropriated $25,000 for a "needed enlargement," which became an east wing.

Another $150,000 was appropriated in 1903 to purchase the privately owned property making up the south end of the capitol square, where a south wing was erected in 1905-06. A north wing followed in 1911 when an additional $100,000 came from the legislature. An addition to the east wing was completed in 1992 as part of a major restoration and refurbishing project for the entire structure.



The Current State Capitol in Montgomery



Document 1 - "Lauderdale County Census Certificate," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 3, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Document 1 – Transcription

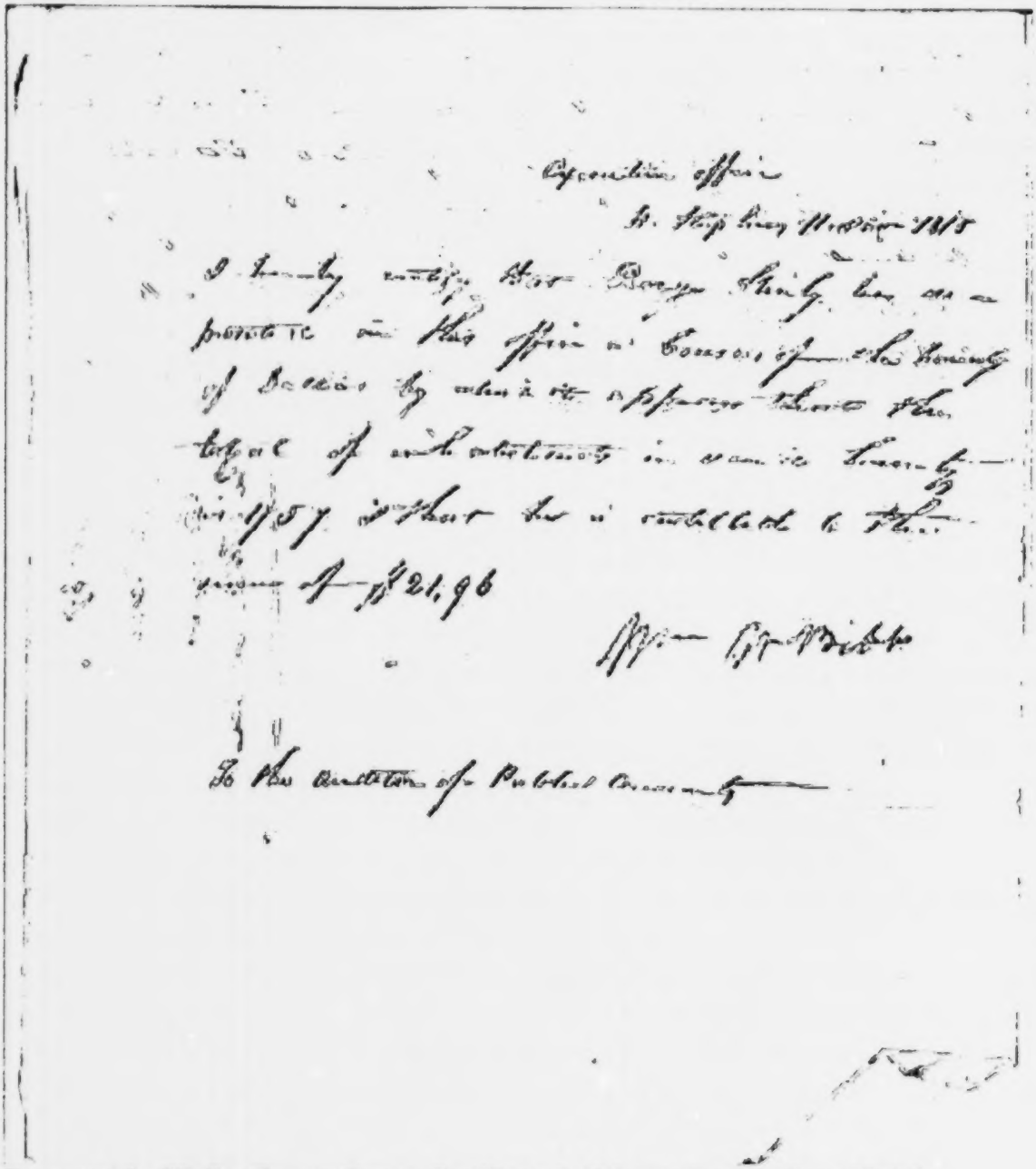
Executive office

St. Stephens 6 Nov 1818

I hereby certify that Hezikiah Tate, has deposited in this office a census of the County of Lauderdale by which it appears that the toal of inhabitants in said County is 1965, and that he is entitled to the sum of $24.56.

Wm. W. Bibb

To the auditor of Public accounts



Document 2 - "Dallas County Census Certificate," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 3, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

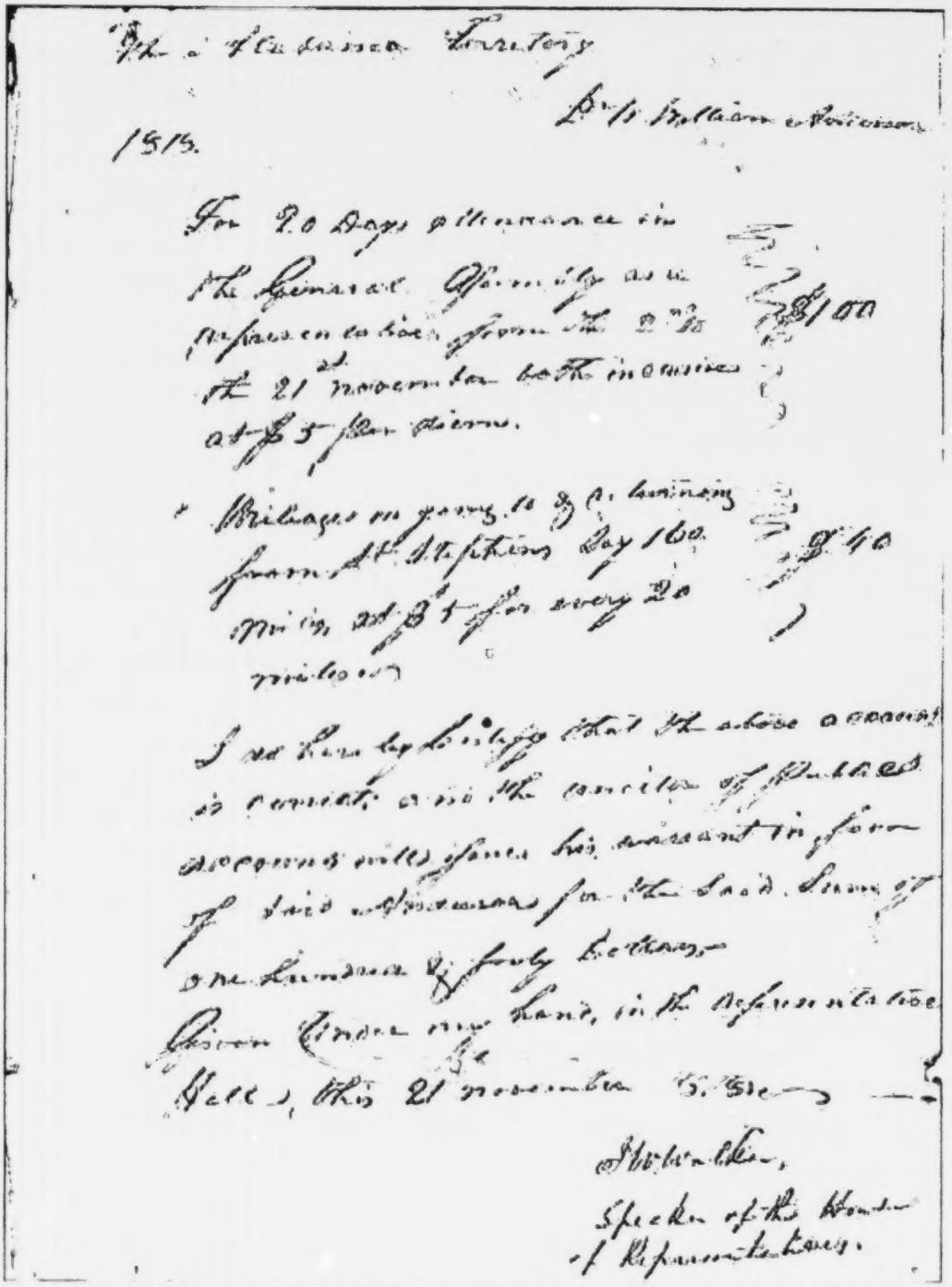
Document 2 transcript:

Executive office
St. Stephens 11 Nov 1818

I hereby certify that George Shirly has reported in this office a Census of the County of Dallas by which it appears that the total of inhabitants in said County is 1757 & that he is entitled to the sum of $21.96.

Wm W Bibb

To the auditor of Public Accounts



The State of Alabama Treasury

Dr to William Anderson

1819.

For 20 Days allowance in the General Assembly as a Representative from the 2nd to the 21st November both inclusive at $5 per diem. $100

" Mileage on going to & returning from the Session 160 miles at 3¢ per every 20 miles $2.40

I do hereby certify that the above account is correct and the amount of Fifteen Dollars and forty cents is justly due to the said William Anderson for the said sum of one hundred & forty cents.

Given under my hand, in the Assumption this Cahaba, this 21 November 1819

Thos Miller,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Document 3 - "Representative William Anderson Per Diem," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 3, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Document 3 transcript:

The Alabama Territory Dr To William Anderson

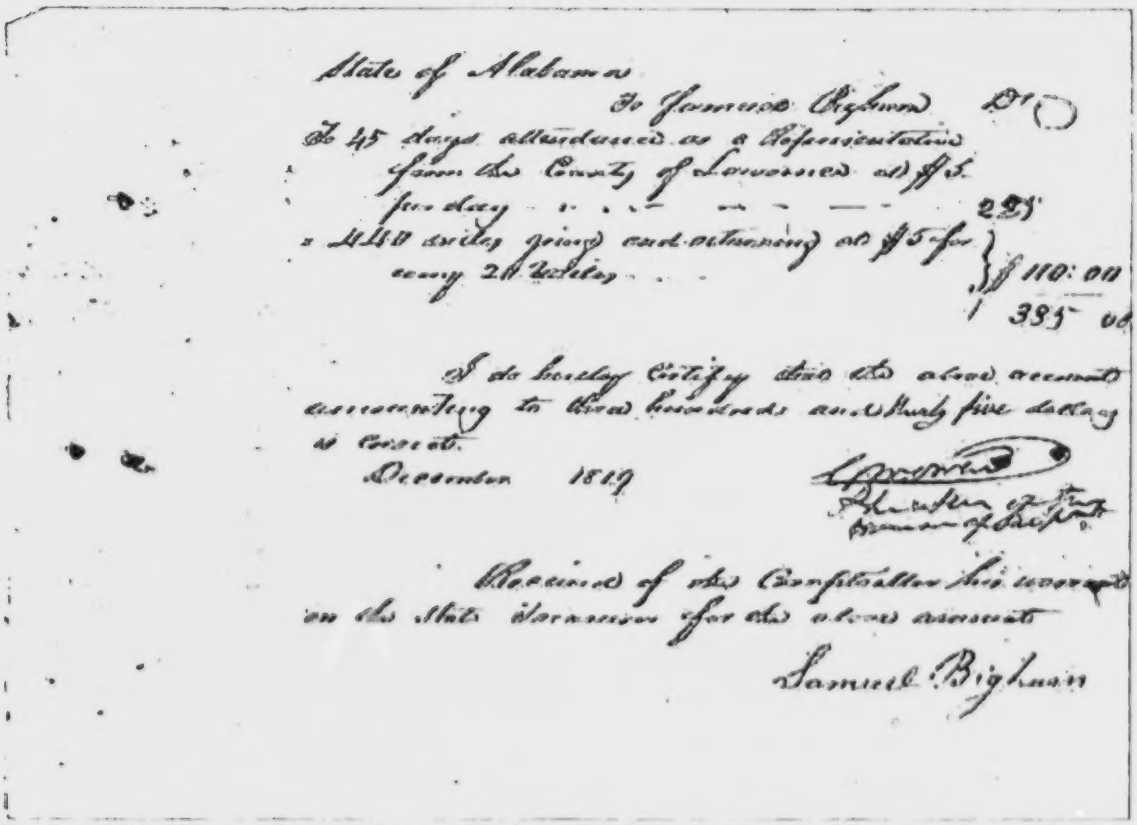
1818

For 20 Days attendance in the General Assembly }
as a representative from the 2nd to the 21st November } $100
both inclusive at $5 per diem }

Mileage in going to & returning from St. Stephens }
say 160 miles, at $5 for every 20 miles } $40

I do hereby certify that the above account
is correct; and the auditor of public
accounts will issue his warrant in favor
of said Anderson for the said sum of
one hundred & forty Dollars.–
Given under my hand in the representative
Hall, this 21 November 1818.

J.W. Walker
Speaker of the House
of Representatives



State of Alabama

To Samuel Bigham Dr

To 45 days attendance as a Representative from the County of Lawrence at $5.

for days 225

" 4480 miles going and returning at $5 per } $110:00
" 89 miles 385 00

I do hereby Certify that the above account amounting to three hundred and thirty five dollars is Correct.

December 1819

Register of the Treasury

Received of the Comptroller his warrant on the State Treasurer for the above amount

Samuel Bigham

Document 4: "Representative Samuel Bigham Per Diem," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 6, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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Document 4 transcript:

State of Alabama

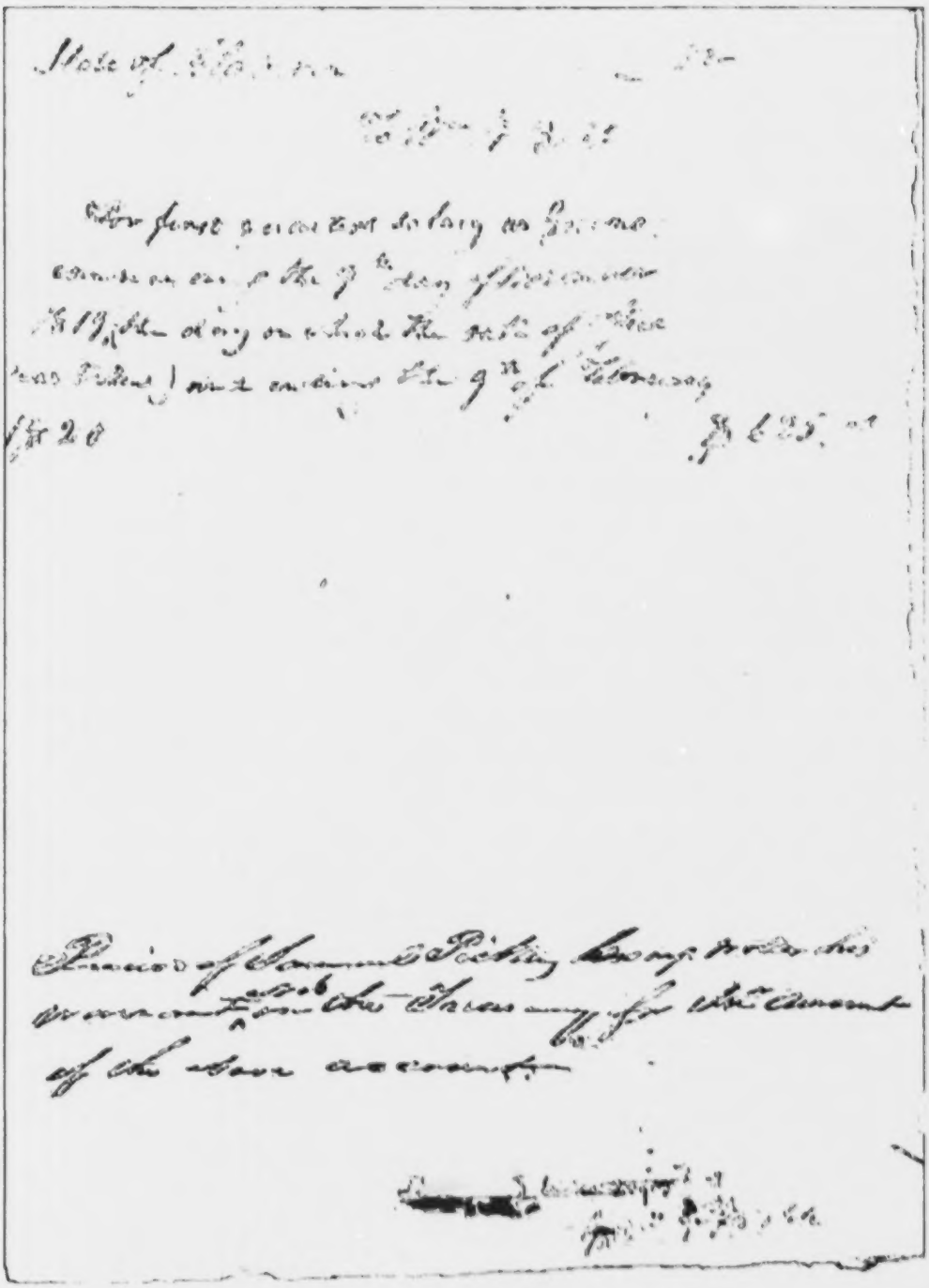
To Samuel Bigham Dr

To 45 days attendance as a Representative
From the County of Lawrence at $5.
Per day -225
" 440 miles going and returning at $5 for }
every 20 miles . . . . . } $110.00

335.00

I do hereby certify that the above account
amounting to three hundred and thirty five dollars
is correct.
December 1819 G. W. Owen
Speaker of the
House of Rep't

Received of the comptroller his warrant
on the State Treasurer for the above amount.
Samuel Bigham



Document 5: "Governor William Wyatt Bibb Salary," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 6, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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Document 5 transcript:

State of Alabama - - - - - - - - Dr

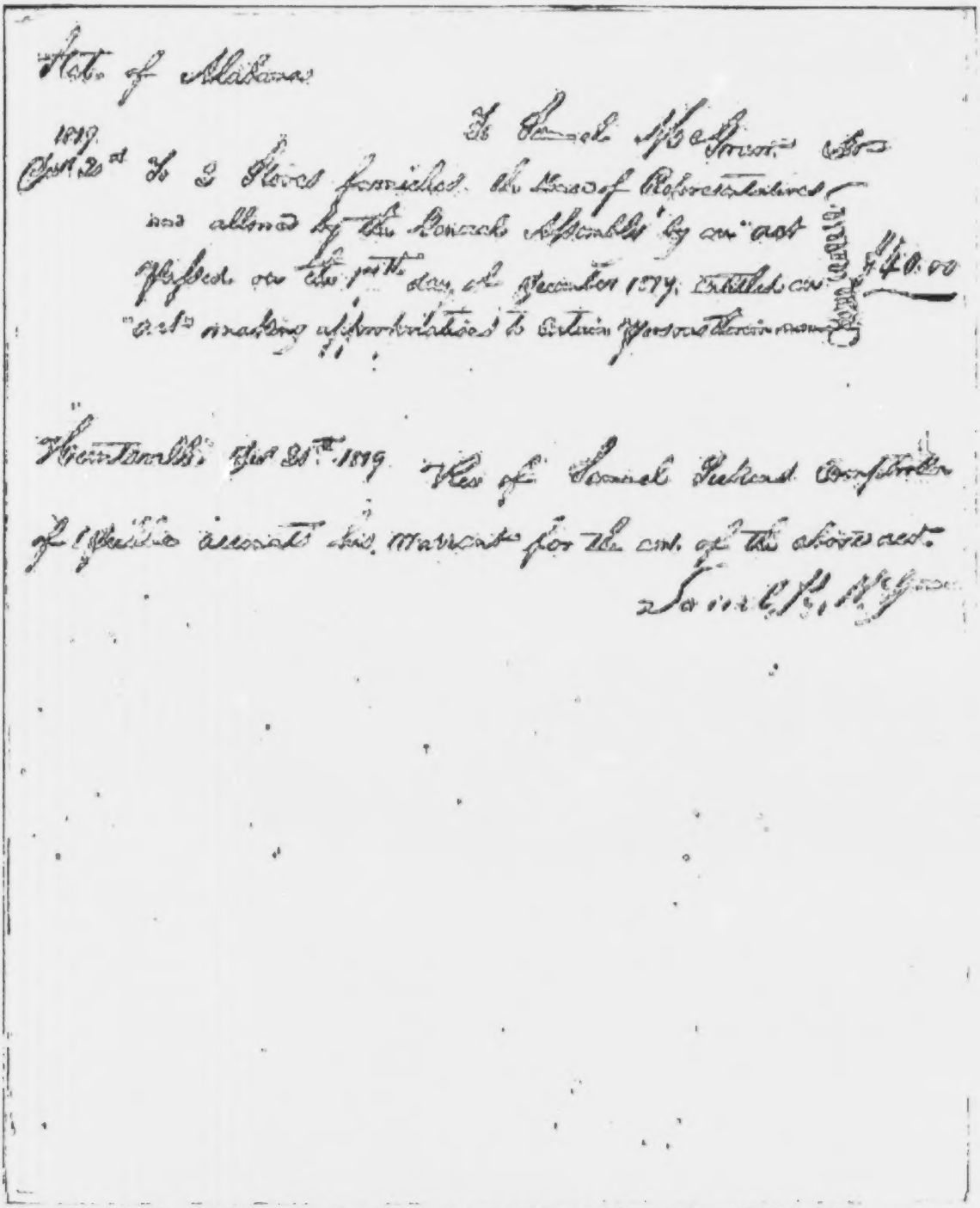
To Wm W Bibb

For first quarter's salary as Governor commencing the 9th day of November 1819, (the day on which the oath of office was taken) and ending the 9th of February 1820 ---------- $625.00

Received of Samuel Pickens Comptroller his No. 6 warrant ^on the Treasury for the amount of the above account.

Received payment

Wm W Bibb



Stat. of Alabama

1819
Dec. 20th To Samuel Pickens for
To 2 stove funnels & Heads of Rebrecta lined
and allowed by the House of Assembly by an act
passed on the 9th day of December 1819, entitled an
act making appropriations &c. $40.00

Huntsville Dec 21st 1819 Rec'd of Samuel Pickens Comptroller
$40 dollars amount this Warrant for the com. of the above act.
Samuel Pickens

Document 6: "Furnishings for the General Assembly - 20 December 1819," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 6, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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Document 6 transcript:

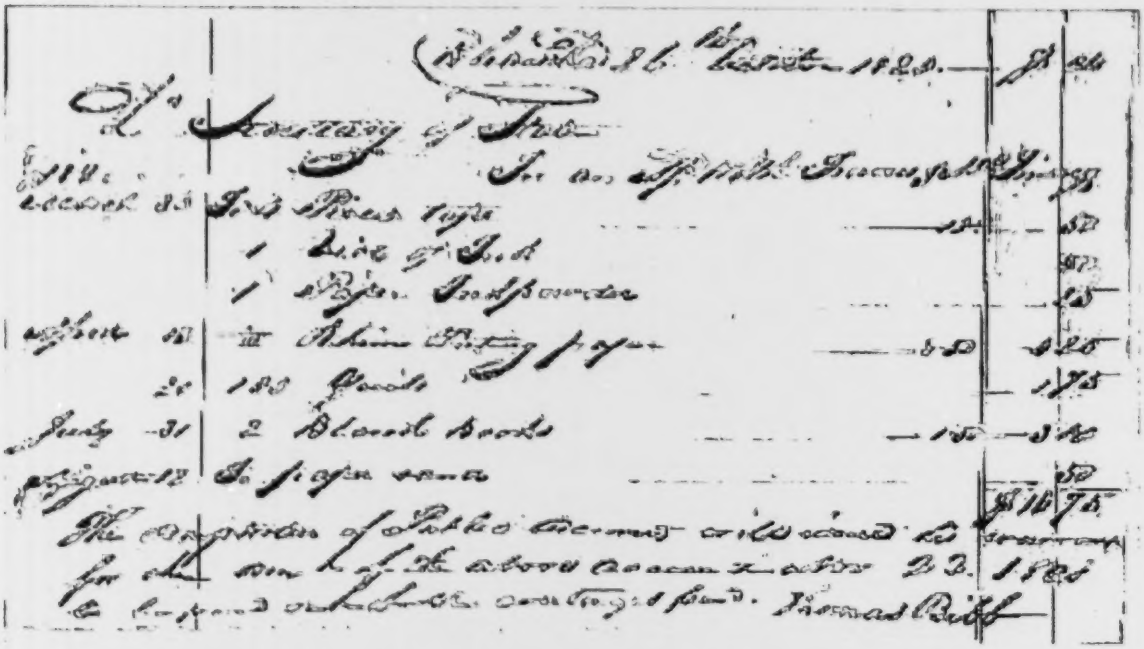
State of Alabama

To Samuel McGraw Dr

1819		
Dec. 20th	To 2 Stoves furnished the House of Representatives and allowed by the General Assembly by an Act passed on the 17th day of December 1819, entitled an "Act making appropriations to certain persons therein named	$40.00

Huntsville Dec. 20th 1819 Rec of Samuel Pickens Comptroller of public accounts his warrant for the am. Of the above acct.

Samuel McGraw



Document 7: "Travis and McJimsey Account," Alabama Comptroller of Public Accounts, Vouchers, SG8355, Folder 8, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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Document 7 transcript:

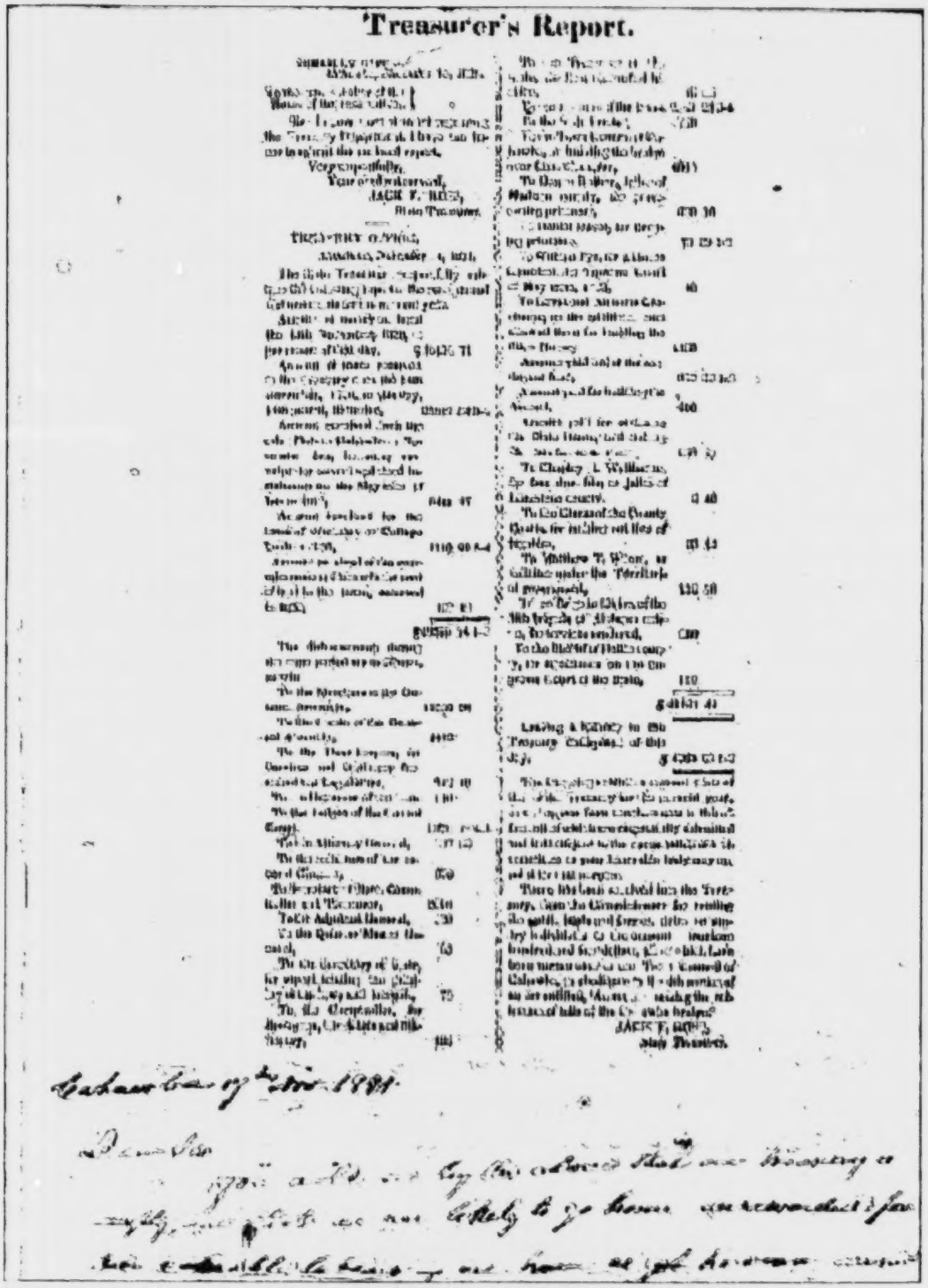
Cahaba 26th October 1820 $ cts

To Secretary of State

In the account with Travis & McJimsey

1820					
May 30	To	4 Pieces tape	12:	50	
		1 Vial of Ink			50
		1 Paper Inkpowder		25	
April	13	½ Rhim Writing Paper	8.50		4.25
	20	100 Quils			1.75
July	31	2 Blank Books	1.50		3.00
August	12	To paper sand			.50
				$	10.75

The comptroller of Public Accounts will issue his warrant for the am't of the above account Nov. 22, 1820.
As governor and State secretary & friend.
Thomas Bibb



Treasurer's Report.

Document 8: "Treasurer's Report 1821," John Coffee Papers, LPR27, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, Page 1.

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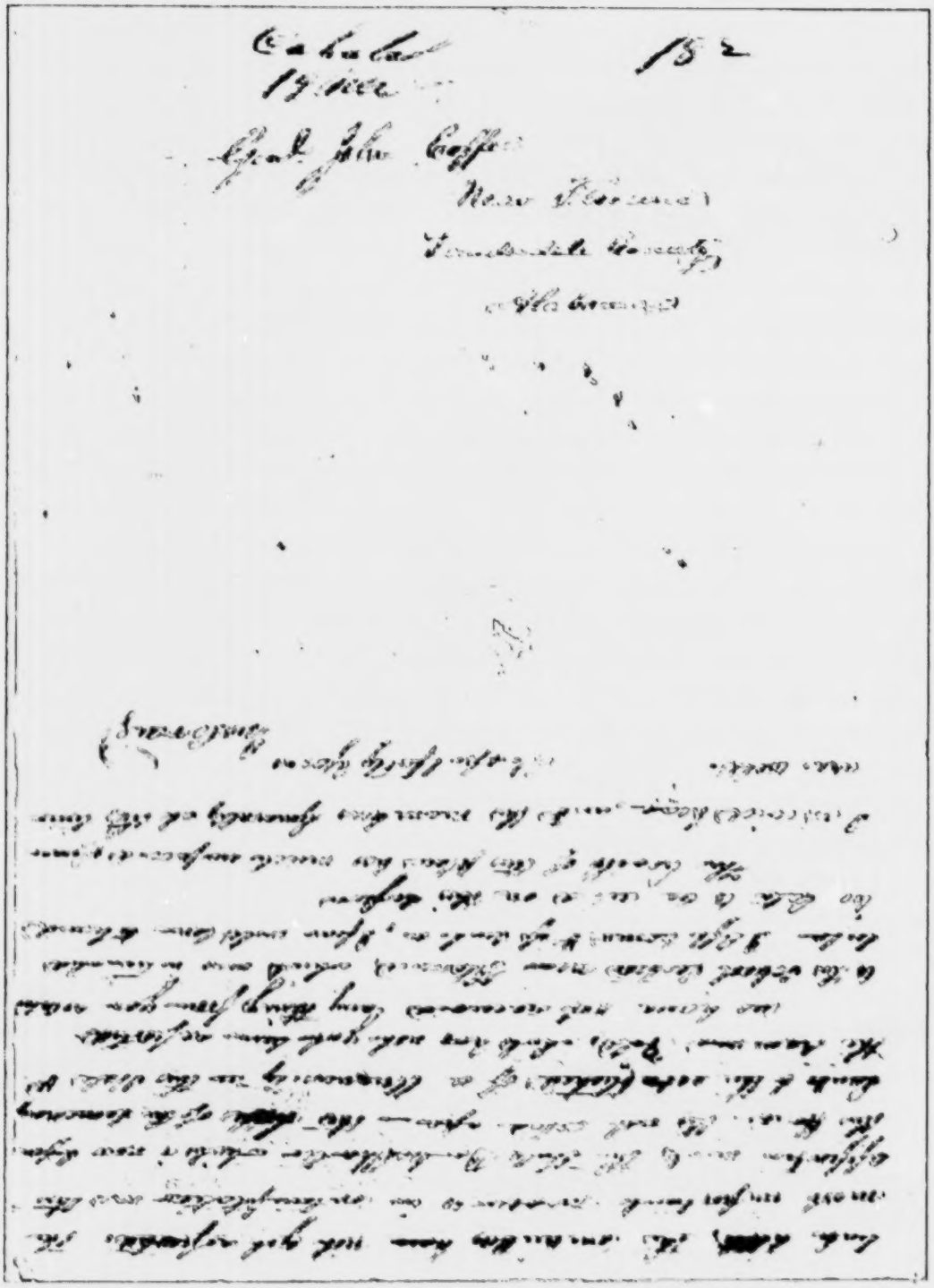


Document 8: "Treasurer's Report 1821," John Coffee Papers, LPR27, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, Page 2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Document 8: Transcript of note at bottom of printed page and page two:

Cahawba 17th Nov. 1821

Dear Sirs

You will see by the above that our treasury is empty, and that we are likely to go home unrewarded for our valuable labour --we have as yet however earned but little. The committees have not yet reported. The most important measures in contemplation are the apportionment, the State Bank Charter which is now before the House tho not acted upon—the title of the Seminary lands & the established of a University in this state & the treasurers(?) Bill, which has not yet been reported.

We have not received anything from you relative to the School Section near Florence, which was intimated before I left home, & if sent on, I fear will come to hand too late to be acted on this session.

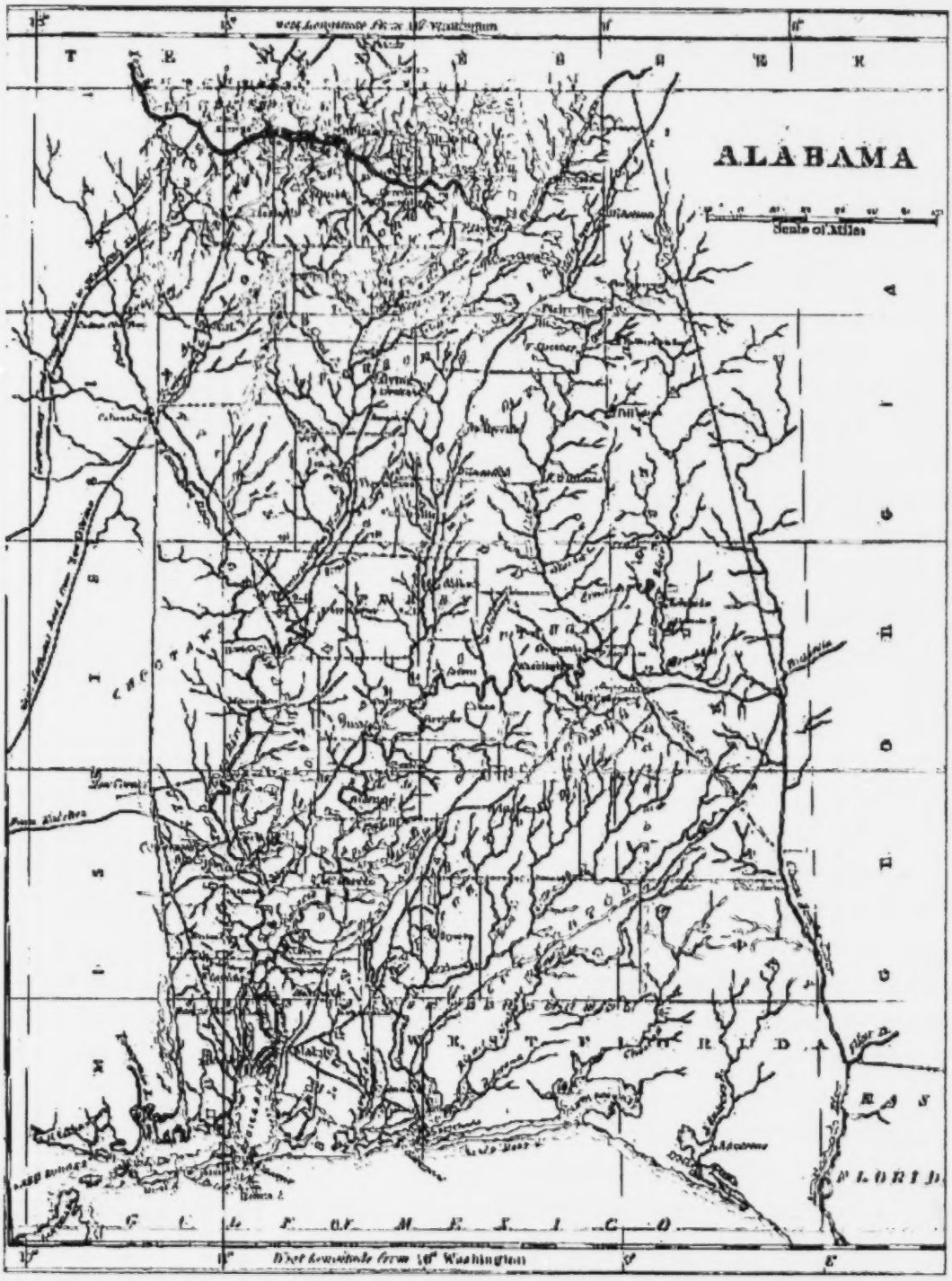
The health of this place has much improved since I arrived here, and the members generally at this time are well.

Respectfully yours
Jno. Craig

Address:
Cahaba
19 Nov

182

Genl John Coffee
Near Florence
Lauderdale County



Document 9: E. Lucas Jr. and B. Tanner, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Alabama 1823, Map B-30, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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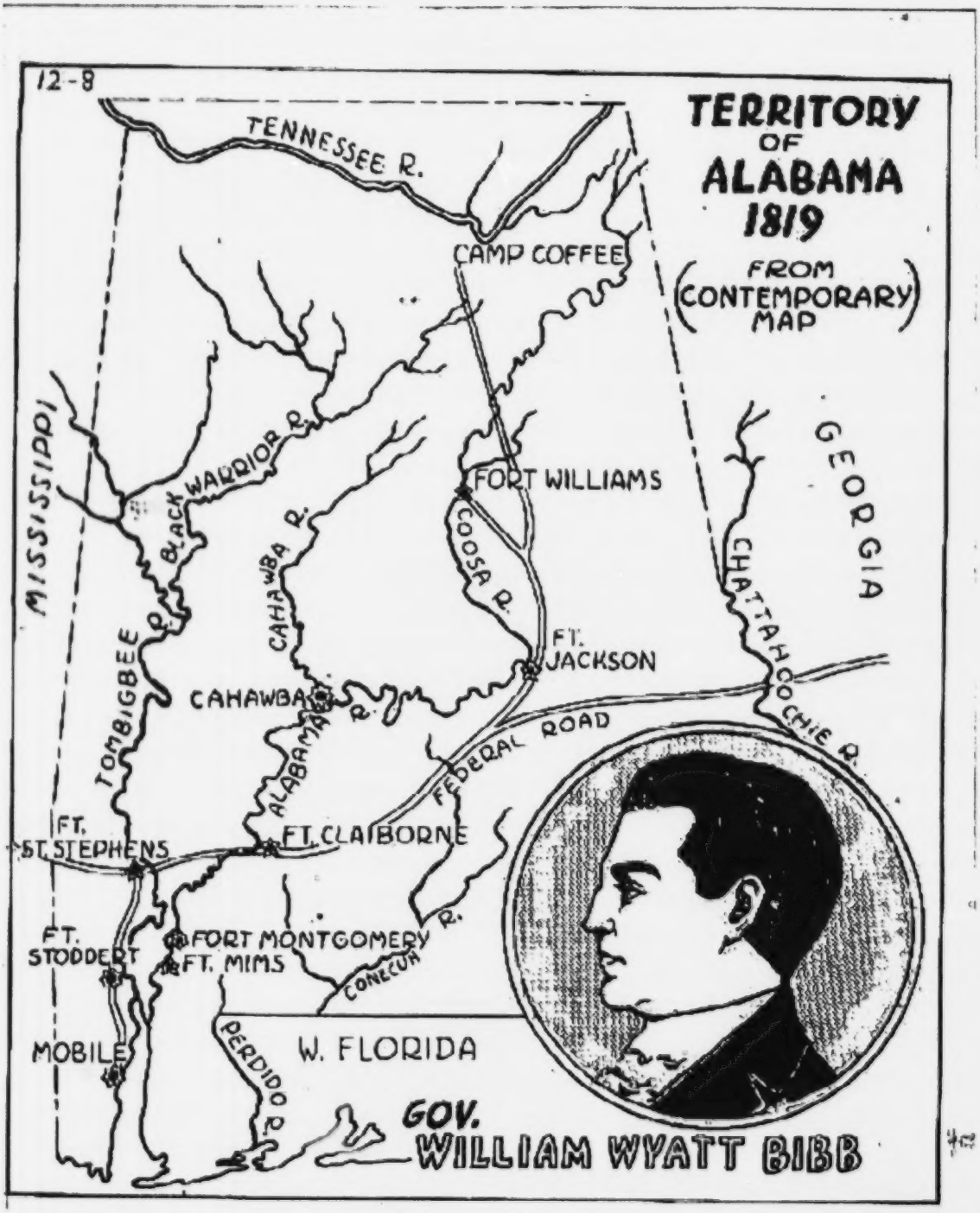

Document 10: "Territory of Alabama 1819," Nathan H. Glick, Pen and Ink Drawings, LPR92, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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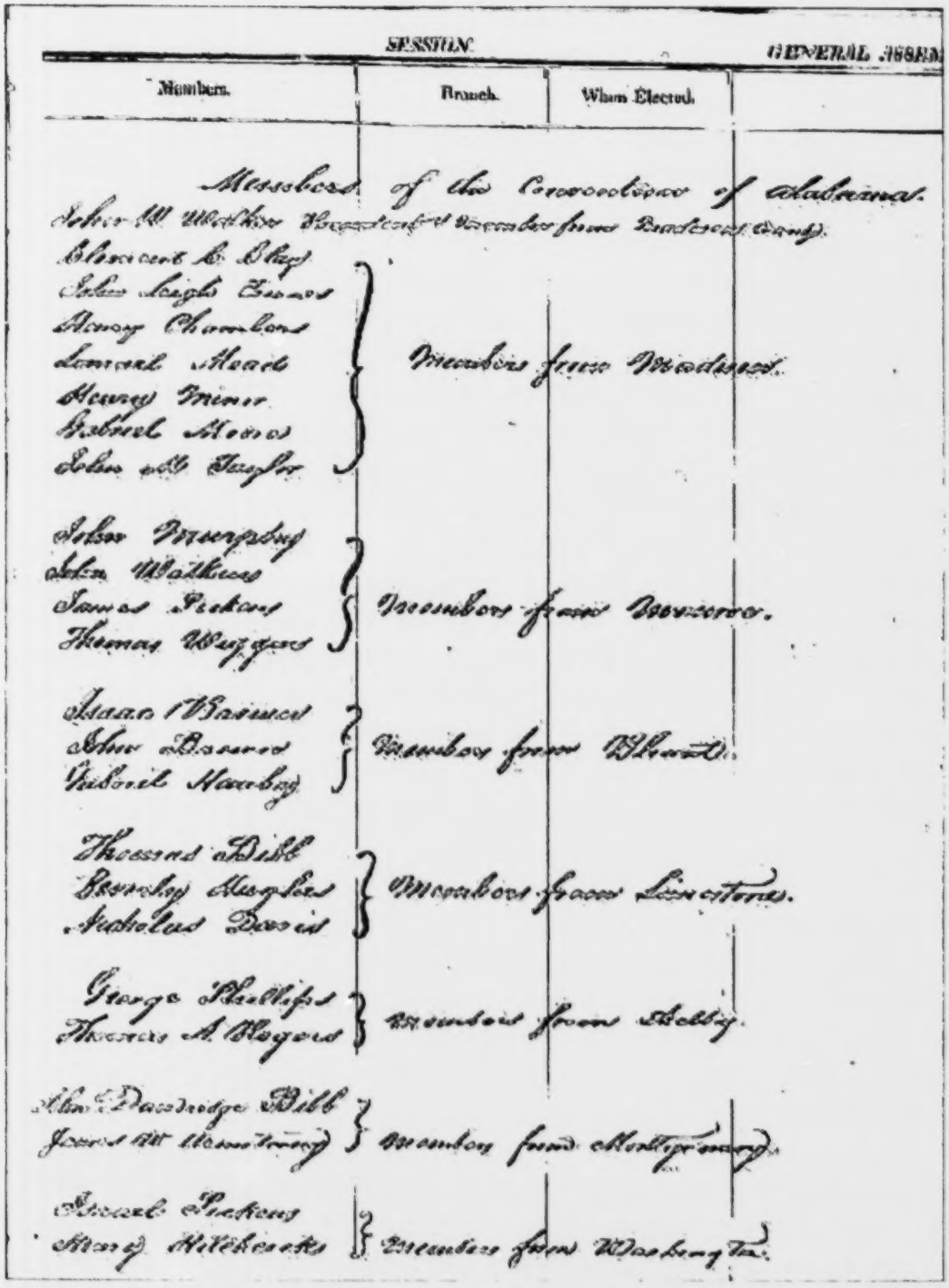

SESSION. GENERAL ASSEM.

Names.	Branch.	When Elected.
Members of the Convention of Alabama.		
John W Walker	President & Member from Madison County.	
Clement C Clay	Members from Madison.	
John Leigh Brown		
Henry Chambers		
Samuel Heard		
Henry Minor		
Gabriel Moore		
John McKee Taylor		
John Pickens	Members from Monroe.	
John Watkins		
James Perkins		
Thomas Wiggins		
Isaac Bassett	Members from Blount.	
Abner Bassett		
Gabriel Hornby		
Thomas Bibb	Members from Limestone.	
Beverly Douglass		
Nicholas Davis		
George Phillips	Members from Bibb.	
Thomas A Rogers		
Chas C Pickett Bibb	Member from Montgomery.	
James W Mumford		
Israel Pickens	Members from Washington.	
Mary Hitchcock		

Document 11: "Members of the Convention of Alabama," Alabama Secretary of State, Register of State Legislators in the General Assemblies of Alabama 1819-1825, SG 3215, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, Page 1.

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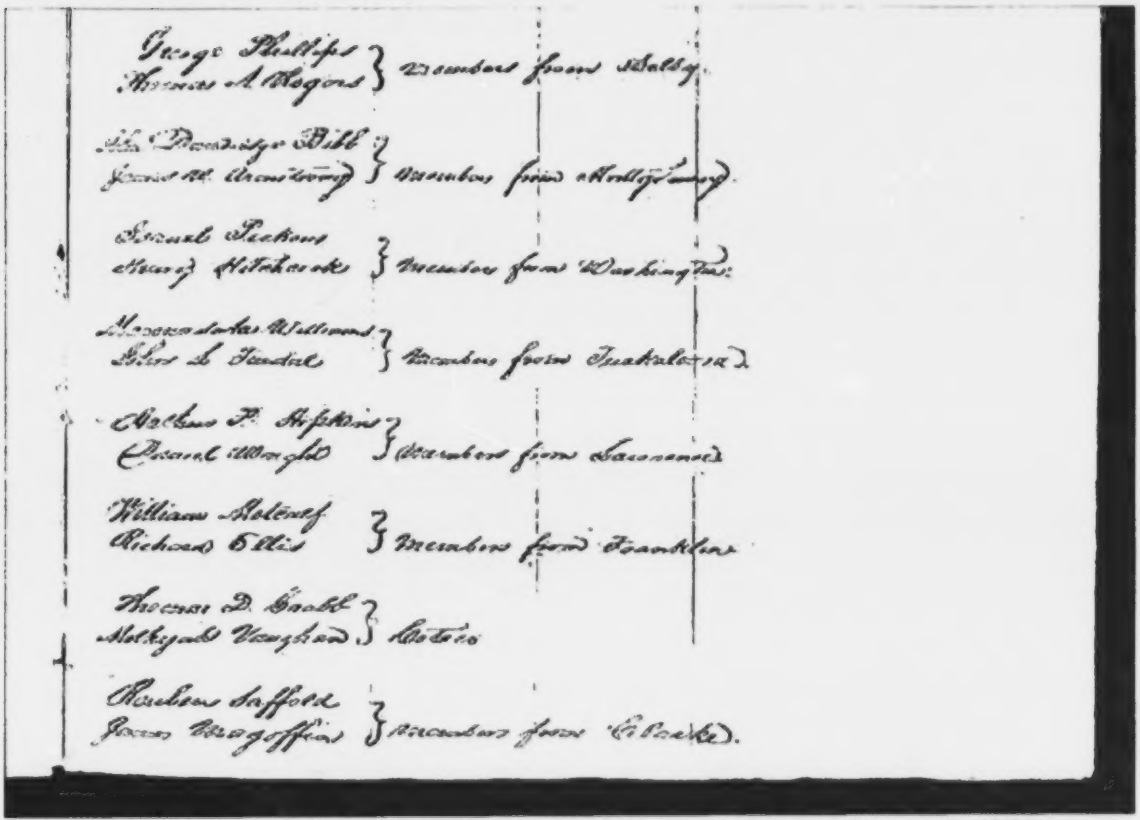

George Phillips
Thomas A Rogers } Members from Baldwin

Wm Domingo Bibb
James M. Armstrong } Members from Washington

Israel Pickens
Henry Hitchcock } Members from Washington

Mesheck Williams
Silas L Dandel } Members from Tuskaloosa

Walter F. Griffith
Daniel Wright } Members from Jefferson

William Molony
Richard Ellis } Members from Franklin

Thomas D. Cobb
Milledge Vaughan } Autauga

Reuben Saffold
James Magoffin } Members from Clarke.

Document 11: "Members of the Convention of Alabama," Alabama Secretary of State, Register of State Legislators in the General Assemblies of Alabama 1819-1825, SG 3215, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, Page 2

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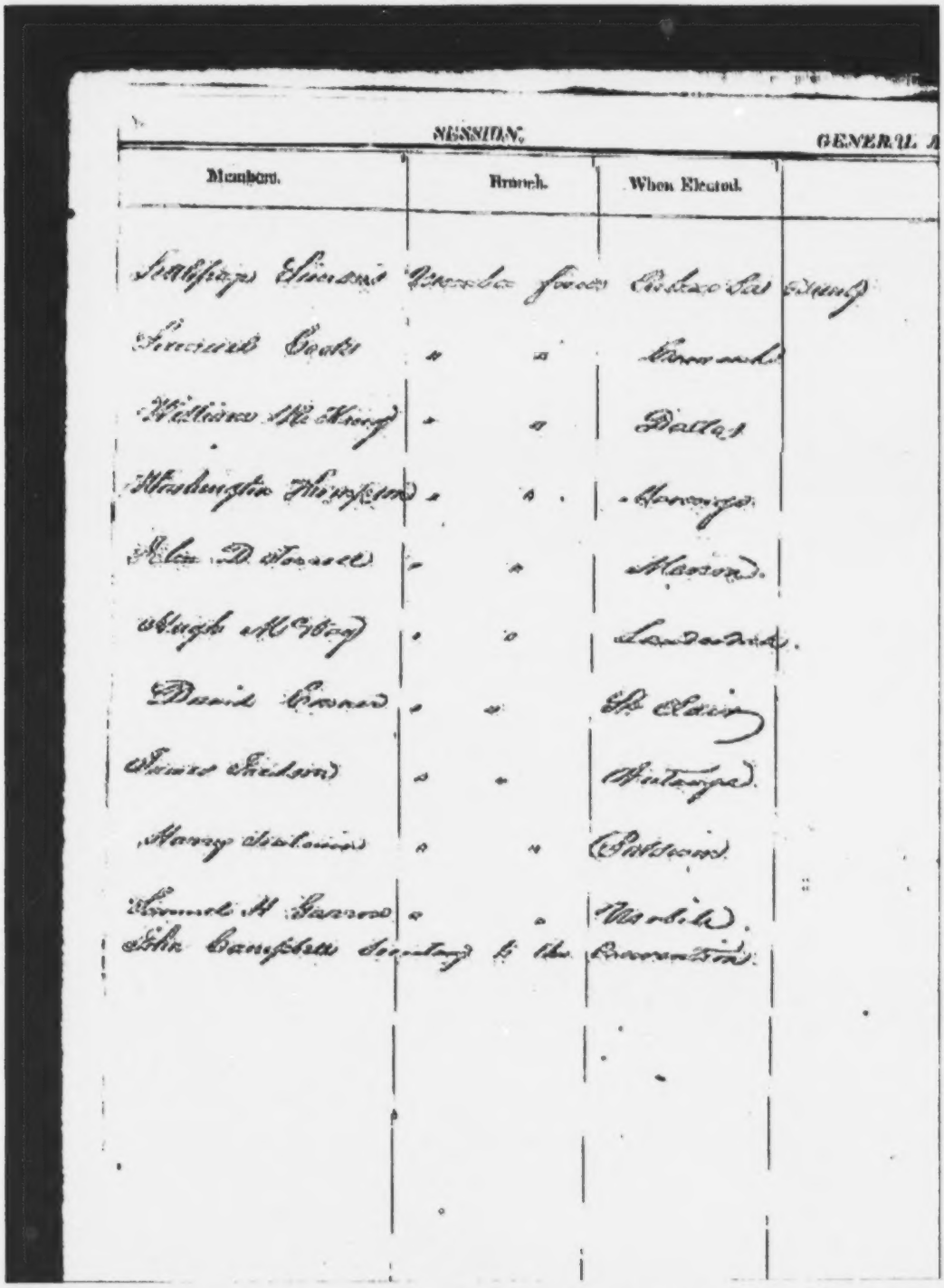

SESSION. GENERAL A

Members.	Branch.	When Elected.
Stephen Simmons	Peoria [illegible]	Octo 2d [illegible]
Francis Coats	" "	[illegible]
William McKinney	" "	Dallas
Washington Thompson	" "	Monroe
Alex D Moore	" "	Marion
Hugh McVay	" "	Lauderdale
David Evans	" "	St Clair
Isaac Nelson	" "	Montgomery
Mary Malone	" "	Pickens
Samuel H Garrow	" "	Madison
Silas Caulfield	Secretary to the Convention	

Document 11: "Members of the Convention of Alabama," Alabama Secretary of State, Register of State Legislators in the General Assemblies of Alabama 1819-1825, SG 3215, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, Page 3.

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CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

Counties.	*Whites.*	*Free coloured.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
Monroe,	5014	30	3794	8838
Mobile,	1673	103	816	2672
Clarke,	3778	26	2035	5839
Jackson,	8139	83	539	8751
Conneeuh,	3769	13	1931	5713
St. Clair,	3607	6	553	4166
Tuscaloosa,	5894	0	2335	8229
Shelby,	2011	0	405	2416
Marengo,	2052	15	866	2933
Baldwin,	651	61	1001	1713
Butler,	895	1	509	1405
Autauga,	2203	3	1647	3853
Wilcox,	1536	7	1354	2917
Blount,	2239	1	175	2415
Bibb,	2930	0	746	3676
Dallas,	3324	2	2677	6003
Greene,	2861	2	1691	4554
Limestone,	6922	30	2919	9871
Morgan,	4394	11	858	5263
Franklin,	2908	13	1667	4588
Lauderdale,	3556	29	1378	4963
Henry,	2011	1	606	2638
Madison,	8813	46	8622	17,481
Montgomery,	5941	8	2655	6604
Decatur, Lawrence, Marion, Jefferson, Pickens, Perry, Washington, Pike, Covington,	Laid out since the census was taken.			
Total,	83,471	571	41,859	127,901

CHIEF TOWNS AND PORTS.

Mobile is on the western channel of Mobile river, near its entrance into Mobile bay. It is built on a high bank, in a dry and commanding situation; but the approach to the town for vessels drawing more than eight feet of water is difficult and circuitous. The country in the rear is unsettled pine woods. While this town was under the dominion of the French and Spaniards, it was a mere military post. When it came into possession of the United States, in 1813, it contained only 100 houses; but since the rapid progress of the settlements on the Tombeckbee and Alabama, an attempt has been made to make it the depot for the produce of the country on those rivers. There is, however, a vigorous rivalry between this place and Blakely.

Blakely is on the Tensaw, or eastern outlet of Mobile river, 10 miles E. N. E. of Mobile. It is a new town, laid out in 1813, and has considerable advantages as an emporium for commerce. The same wind that enables a vessel to enter Mobile bay will carry her to the wharves of Blakely. Another advantage is an open road to the rapidly improving country on Alabama river. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water can enter the port at full tide. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water.

Document 12: Lucas Jr. and B. Tanner, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Alabama 1823, Map B-30, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, Page 1

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CHIEF TOWNS, *(continued.)*

Huntsville is a flourishing town in Madison county, on Indian creek, 10 miles north of Tennessee river. The surrounding country is fertile and rapidly increasing in population.

St. Stephen's is on the west side of the Tombechbee, at the head of schooner navigation, 60 miles by land above Mobile, 120 by water.

Cahawba, the seat of government, is at the junction of Cahawba river with the Alabama, 77 miles north-east of St. Stephen's.

Demopolis is a French settlement on the Tombechbee, at the confluence of the Black Warrior.

Fort Stoddart is on the west side of Mobile river, about half way between Mobile and St. Stephen's.

Fort Claiborne is on the east side of the Alabama, at the head of schooner navigation, 60 miles above its junction with the Tombechbee.

Fort Jackson is near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

EDUCATION, ROADS, CANALS, &c.

When Alabama was admitted into the union in 1819, the government of the United States granted to the state, on certain conditions, one section or thirty-sixth part of every township, for the support of schools, and two townships for the establishment of an university. Five per cent also of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands is appropriated to the making of roads and canals, and improving the navigation of rivers. As the condition of these grants, the state agrees that no lands belonging to the United States shall be taxed for any purpose for the term of five years from the day of sale, and that all the navigable waters within the state shall for ever remain public highways, free to all the citizens of the United States without any tax or toll.

GOVERNMENT.

The constitution of the state of Alabama was adopted by a convention which met at Huntsville, in July, 1819, in pursuance of an act of congress passed in the month of March preceding. The powers of government are divided into three distinct departments. The legislative power is vested in two branches, a senate and a house of representatives, together called the general assembly. The members of the house of representatives are chosen annually. No other than a citizen of the United States, who has been an inhabitant of the state two years next before his election, can be elected a representative. Each county sends a number of representatives proportioned to its population. Senators are chosen for a term of three years, and vacate their seats by rotation, one-third being chosen annually. They are elected by districts, and in addition to the qualifications required of representatives, each senator must have attained the age of 27. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is chosen by the people for a term of two years, and is not eligible for more than four years in any term of six. He must be thirty years of age, a native citizen of the United States, and have resided in the state at least four years preceding the election. Every bill which has passed both houses is presented to the governor. If he disapproves, he returns it to the house in which it originated, with his objections. Notwithstanding which a majority of the whole number elected in each house is competent to pass it into a law. The judicial power is vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts for each county, and in such inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time establish. The judges are elected by joint ballot of the assembly, hold their offices during good behaviour, and receive a stated compensation, which cannot be diminished during their continuance in office. The elective franchise is vested in all white male persons of the age of 21 years and upwards, citizens of the United States, who have resided in the state one year next preceding an election, and three months in the county, city, or town in which the election is held.

Document 12: Lucas Jr. and B. Tanner, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Alabama 1823, Map B-30, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, Page 2.

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ALABAMA. No. 30.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The country within the limits of the state of Alabama, although but very recently settled, is believed to have been visited by Europeans so long ago as the middle of the sixteenth century. In May, 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, governor of Cuba, landed in Florida, with a considerable body of men, and led them into the interior of the country. His object was gold, and in search of this he appears to have encountered numerous difficulties, and to have traversed a vast extent of country. After passing through a series of romantic adventures, he is said to have died on the bank of the Mississippi in the year 1542.

From this period many years elapsed without any further attempt to penetrate into the country east of the Mississippi. Nearly the whole territory between the present limits of Georgia and those of Louisiana, remained until after the middle of the eighteenth century in the same condition as when first discovered. Scattered settlements were made within the present state of Mississippi previous to the American revolution; but Alabama continued exclusively the hunting ground of savages, until a much later period. By the treaty of peace concluded in 1783, the Mississippi, to the 31st degree of north latitude, was made the western boundary of the United States, thence by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of this boundary to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Chatuhoochee; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. This territory, as far north as the latitude of 35°, was claimed by Georgia, and continued under her jurisdiction until the beginning of the present century. In 1795 an act of the legislature of Georgia was passed, by which about 22 millions of acres of its *western territory*, as it was then called, were sold to certain companies for the price of five hundred thousand dollars, and the purchase money was paid into the treasury agreeably to the terms of the act. The land was soon afterwards sold at an advanced price by the original purchasers to various persons, principally in the middle and eastern states. The sale of this territory excited a warm and violent opposition in Georgia. The transaction was impeached on the ground of bribery and unconstitutionality, and at the succeeding session of the legislature an act was passed, declaring the law of 1795 to be unconstitutional and void, and ordering it to be formally *burnt*, together with all records, &c. relating to the sale. That part of the purchase money which had been paid was deposited in the state treasury to be returned to the purchasers upon application, and the treasurer was ordered not to receive the balance. Those who had acquired titles from the original purchasers, instituted suits in the federal courts. In 1802, however, Georgia ceded to the United States all her western territory in consideration of the sum of $1,250,000, to be paid by the United States out of the first net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the ceded district. The United States also engaged to extinguish at their own expense the Indian title to lands in Georgia. On this event the purchasers of the Yazoo land petitioned congress for redress and compensation, and after considerable opposition an act was finally passed for reimbursing the claimants with funded stock called the Mississippi stock, and which was to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of land.

In 1800, the territory which now forms the states of Mississippi and Alabama was erected into a territorial government, with the privileges and under the restrictions usual to such governments. In 1812, that part of West Florida lying between the Pearl river and the Perdido, and which had then recently been taken possession of by the government of the United States, was annexed to the territory of Mississippi. On the 15th of April, 1812, Mobile was taken possession of by the troops under general Wilkinson. After these events population began to flow into the Mississippi territory; but its progress was checked by the ravages of the Indians. The Creeks and Cherokees had experienced the protection and favour of the United States to a greater extent than any other tribes; but, like other savages, they felt an aversion to the progress of civilization; and the intrigues of the celebrated Tecumseh stirred them up to hostilities. The first warlike proceedings arose from the Creeks and Seminoles living within the limits of Florida. Having been joined by a number of fugitive negroes from the United States, they commenced a cruel and harassing warfare against the whites. In September, 1812, a party of volunteers from Georgia, was attacked near the Lachway towns, by a superior force of Indians; but, after a sharp conflict, succeeded in repulsing them. No event of great importance occurred until the summer of the following year. Intimidated by the threats of the Indians, most of the settlers on the Alabama had taken refuge in forts temporarily erected. In one of these, called fort Mimms, a party of 150 men, with a number of women and children were collected. In August, 1813, the Indians surprised the place, and after a desperate conflict drove the garrison into the houses, to which they set fire. Those who escaped the flames were destroyed by the tomahawk, and of 300 persons only 17 escaped. This horrible outrage was followed by the ruin and devastation of the remaining settlements. The state of Tennessee immediately took measures to check the progress of the savage enemy. Twenty-five hundred militia were called out and ordered to be placed under general Jackson. The latter, having collected a portion of his force, joined general Coffee, and marched to the Ten Islands on the Coosa. General Coffee was detached in November, with 900 men, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy at Tallushatchee. After a desperate conflict, in which most of the Indians fell, refusing quarter, the survivors surrendered. In December, general Jackson, hearing that the enemy had invested a fort of the friendly Indians at Talladega, marched against them, attacked with his usual impetuosity, and totally defeated them. Three hundred warriors were left dead on the field, and many more were killed in the pursuit. Fifteen of the Americans were killed, and eighty wounded. In another quarter the Indians suffered similar retribution. General Cocke, who commanded the detached militia of East Tennessee, dispatched general White with a part of his force against the towns of the Hillabee tribe. The object was effectually accomplished, and a large number of prisoners taken. About the same time, too, the Georgia militia, under general Floyd, obtained a signal victory over a body of the enemy at the Autossee towns on the Tallapoosa.

Document 12: Lucas Jr. and B. Tanner, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Alabama 1823, Map B-30, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3.

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Great discontent about this time prevailed among general Jackson's irregular troops. The term of service of most of the militia expired about the beginning of 1814, and the greater part of this force returned home. A reinforcement of 1000 mounted volunteers, however, arrived soon after, who were engaged for sixty days only. These Jackson resolved to lead against the enemy. They accordingly marched on the 15th of January, and at Talladega were joined by about 200 friendly Indians. A considerable body of the enemy was posted at a bend of the Tallapoosa, near the mouth of a creek called Emuckfau. After a difficult march, Jackson arrived on the evening of the 21st in the vicinity of the enemy, and encamped in a hollow square. At dawn the next morning the Indians commenced a furious onset on his left flank, and after a warm action of half an hour were repulsed. General Jackson then acted on the offensive. A general charge was made upon the enemy's line, which they were unable to resist. They betook themselves to flight, and reached their fortified post with great loss. General Jackson soon after this set out on his return to the Ten islands. While his army was crossing the Enotichopco creek, the Indians commenced a bold and determined attack, which, however, proved abortive in consequence of the skill and gallantry of a company of artillery. Some other engagements of minor consequence afterwards occurred; but the chief action of this campaign, and that which annihilated the power of these savages, was the battle of Tohopeka. The post had been selected by the Indians with great judgment, and fortified with uncommon skill and care. Notwithstanding the strength of the position, however, and the resolution of the enemy, the Americans triumphed, with considerable loss on their part, but with the almost total destruction of the savages. Five hundred and fifty warriors were found dead, besides a great number who perished in the river, while only four were made prisoners. Not long after this event, peace was concluded by the total submission of the Indians, and the settlements in Alabama were freed from those harassing inroads by which their progress had been impeded.

In March, 1817, an act of congress was passed dividing the Mississippi territory, and authorising the people of its western portion to form a state constitution. The eastern portion was then formed into a territorial government, and receive the name of Alabama. In 1818, the number of inhabitants in Alabama being sufficient to authorize its admission into the union, application was made to congress for the purpose. A bill was accordingly brought in and received the assent of both houses and of the president, in March, 1819. A convention of delegates met at Huntsville, in the month of July, 1819, and adopted a state constitution, which was laid before congress on the 6th of December following, and a resolution soon afterwards passed, declaring the admission of the state into the union.

LIST OF GOVERNORS.

1819 William W. Bibb.
1821 Israel Pickens.

PLACES REMARKABLE FOR BATTLES AND SIEGES, INDICATED BY A FLAG.

1813 *Fort Mimms:* surprised by the Indians, and the garrison massacred.....*August.*
Tallushatchee: the Indians attacked and defeated by general Coffee.....Nov. 3.
Talladega: general Jackson attacks and defeats the Indians.....Nov. 8.
Hillabee towns: attacked and burnt by general White.....Nov.
Autossee: general Floyd defeats the Indians and burns their towns.....Nov.
Eccanachaca: general Claiborne defeats the Indians and destroys their towns.....Dec. 23.
1814 *Emuckfau:* Sanguinary engagement between general Jackson's troops and the Indians. Jan. 22.
Enotachopco: the Indians repulsed in an attack on general Jackson's troops.....Jan. 23.
Tohopeka: the Indian fortified post attacked by general Jackson, and carried with great slaughter.....March 27.
Mobile: the British defeated in an attack upon fort Bowyer.....Sept. 17.
1815 *Mobile:* fort Bowyer taken by the British.....March 11.

Document 12: Lucas Jr. and B. Tanner, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Alabama 1823, Map B-30, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 4.

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Lesson 2: Frontier Justice

1. Background information for teachers:

The Constitution of 1819, Article IV, Section II, gave the Governor of Alabama the power to grant reprieves and pardons in all criminal and penal cases, except those of treason and impeachment, and to remit fines and forfeitures. Citizens frequently wrote to the Governor to plead for or against the pardon of a convicted criminal. The Governors' Papers contain correspondence, petitions, legal documents, etc., relating to pardons from crimes, parole from sentences and remission of fines imposed. Most items give details of the crime, and of the criminals' background and family life. The Secretary of State kept a record of pardon and parole certificates issued by the Governor.

2. Learning Objectives:

Upon completion of this lesson, students should be able to:

1. Identify legal terms and explain their meaning.
2. Identify constitutional powers given to the governor relative to crimes committed.
3. Explain the meaning of "pardon and parole."
4. Explain the role of the Secretary of State in relation to pardons and paroles.
5. Compare frontier punishment, (branding, pillory, 39 lashes) with today.

3. Suggested activities:

1. Make copies of Documents 1, 1a, 1b, 2, 2a, 2b, and 2c and distribute to students.
2. Give the students about five to seven minutes to read the cases and petitions.
3. Define unfamiliar words and legal terms (or have students look them up) such as:

   "pillory," "clemency," "mayhem," "affray," "penitence," "adversary," "aiders and abettors," etc.
4. Divide the class into two groups. Assign one of the cases to each group.

5. Ask each student to record:

   a. the prisoner's name
   b. crime
   c. date convicted
   d. sentence
   e. the governor's name
   f. statement approving parole
   g. date
   h. the name of the Secretary of State.

6. Give each group time to discuss their case among themselves and vote on whether they think the person charged with the crime deserved to be pardoned. Select one student from each group to report their conclusions on their case to the class.

7. Let the students vote on:

   a. which crime they think is most severe
   b. if the punishment was fair
   c. if the person should have been pardoned

8. Ask the students to write a paragraph explaining how they analyzed their case and how they came to their conclusions.

Documents:

Document 1: Alabama Secretary of State, Pardon and parole certificates, SG8758. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson2/doc1.html

Document 1a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson2/doc1a.html

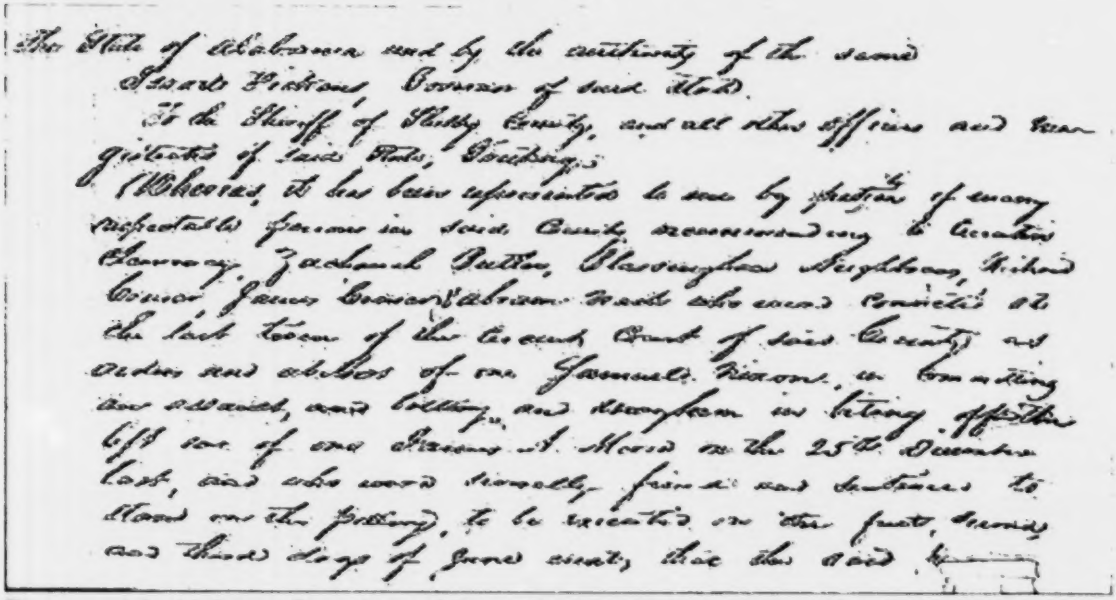
Document 1b: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Al. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson2/doc1b.html

Document 2: Alabama Secretary of State, Pardon and parole certificates, SG8758. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson2/doc2.html

Document 2a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Al. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson2/doc2a.html

Document 2b: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Al. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson2/doc2b.html

Document 2c: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Al. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson2/doc2c.html



The State of Alabama and by the authority of the same
Israel Pickens, Governor of said State.
To the Sheriff of Shelby County, and all other officers and true
subjects of said State, Greeting:
Whereas it has been represented to me by petition of many
respectable persons in said County recommending to Executive
Clemency, Zadock Patton, Washington Singleton, Richard
Connor, James Brown & Abram Hall who were convicted at
the last term of the Circuit Court of said County and
Order and sentence of one Samuel Pearson, in Commuting
our assault, and battery and Imprisonment in lieu of the
Offence of one Pleas of Misd. on the 25th December
last, and who were severally fined and sentenced to
stand on the pillory, to be exacted on the first, second
and third days of June inst; that the said [illegible]

Document 1: Alabama Secretary of State, Pardon and parole certificates, SG8758. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama., page 1

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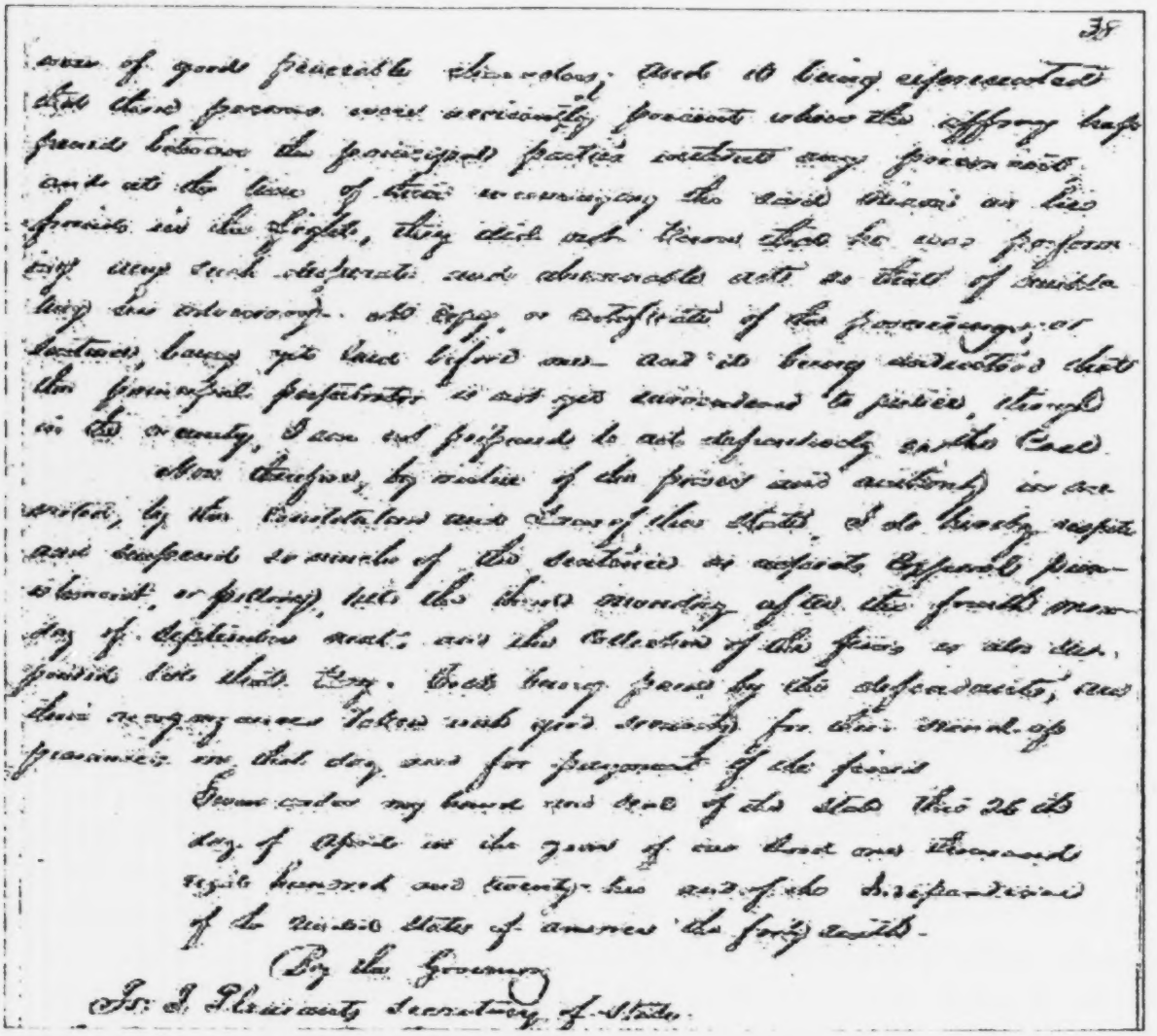

35

ance of good behavior thereafter. And it being represented
that there became more particularly present where the affray took
place between the principal parties named any person could
and at the time of their re-engaging the said Evans or Lee
should use the pistol, they did not know that he was perform-
ing any such desperate and dishonorable act as that of shoulder-
ing the aforesaid. And copy or Certificate of the proceedings of
said court being now laid before me. And it being represented that
the principal prosecutor is not yet recovered to perfect security
in the penalty. I am not disposed to act definitively on the case
Now Therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me
vested, by the Constitution and Laws of these States, I do hereby respite
and suspend the sentence of the said Evans & extend Executive par-
don, or pardon, until the third Monday of the fourth Mon-
day of September next: and the collection of the fines & the dis-
position sets until then. Said being paid by the defendants, and
their securities taken with good security for their appearance
on that day and for payment of the fines
Given under my hand and seal of the State this 26 th
day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and twenty-two and of the Independence
of the United States of America the forty sixth.
(By the Governor)
Js: J. Pleasants Secretary of State.

Document 1: Alabama Secretary of State, Pardon and parole certificates, SG8758. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2

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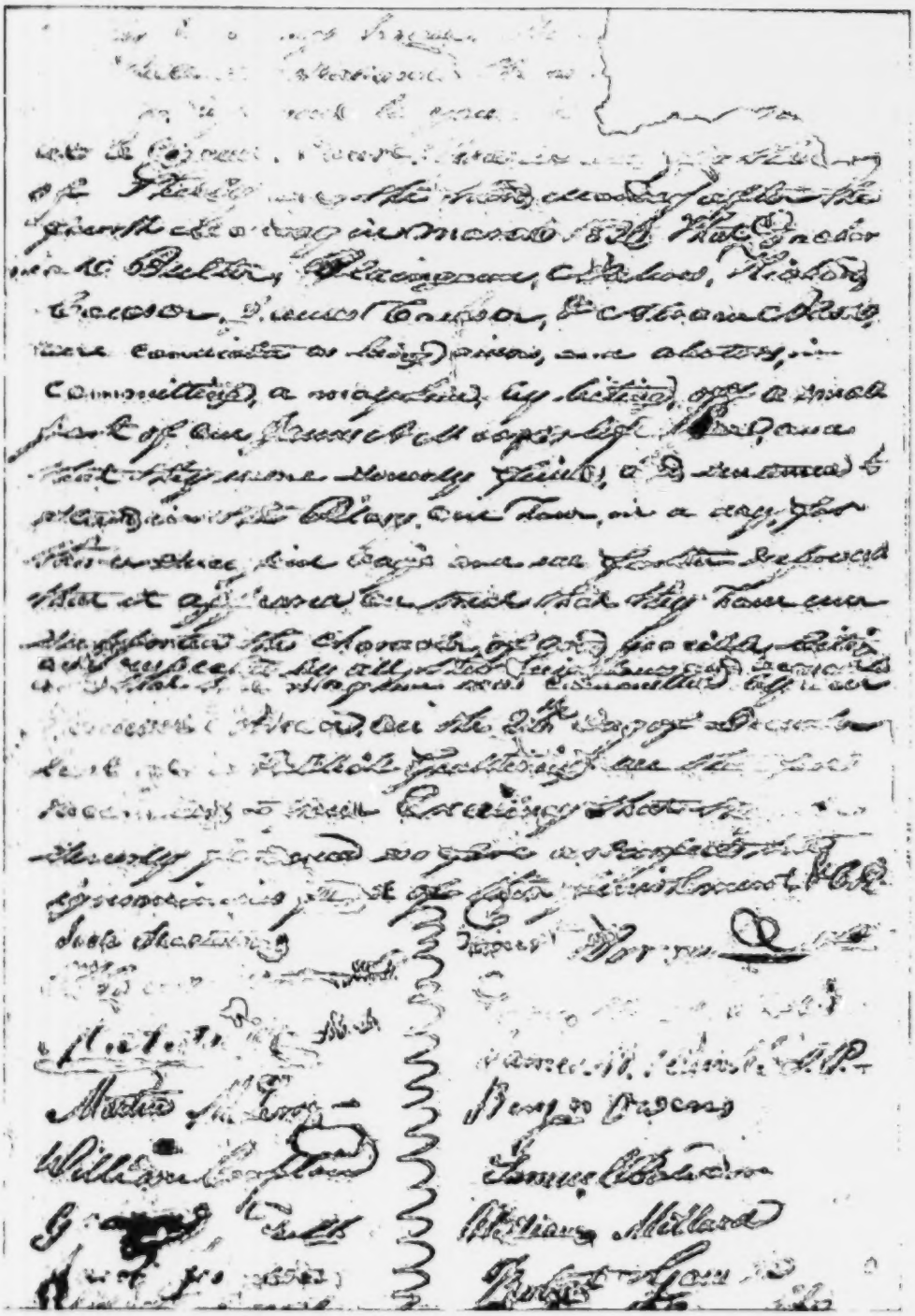
Document 1 transcript:

The state of Alabama and by the authority of the same
Israel Pickens, Governor of said state.
To the sheriff of Shelby County, and all other officers and magistrates of said State, Greetings:
Whereas, it has been represented to me by petition of many respectable persons in said county recommending to Executive clemency, Zachariah Butler, Blassingham Neighbors, Richard Conser, James Conser, & Abram Nash who were convicted at the last term of the Circuit Court of said County as aiders and abettors of one Samuel Nixon, in committing an assault, and battery, and mayhem in biting off the left ear of one James A. Moore on the 25th December last, and who were severally fined and sentenced to stand on the pillory, to be executed on the first, second, and third days of June next, that the said persons (p.38)were of good peaceable characters; and it being represented that these persons were accidentally present when the affray hap-pened between the principal parties without any preconcert; and at the time of their encouraging the said Nixon as his friends in the fight, they did not know that he was perform-ing any such desperate and abominable act as that of mutila-ing his adversary—No copy, or certificate of the proceedings, or sentence, being yet laid before me—and it being understood that the principal perpetrator is not yet surrendered to justice, though in the vicinity, I am not prepared to act definitively on the case.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, by the constitution and laws of this state, I do hereby respite and suspend so much of the sentence as respects corporal pun-ishment, or pillory, all the third Monday after the fourth Mon-day of September next, and the collection of the fines is also sus-pended till that day. Cash being paid by the defendants; and their recognizances taken with good security for their several ap-pearances on that day and for payment of the fines.
Given under my hand and seal of the State this 26th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty sixth.

By the Governor
Js. J. Pleasants Secretary of State



Document 1a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1

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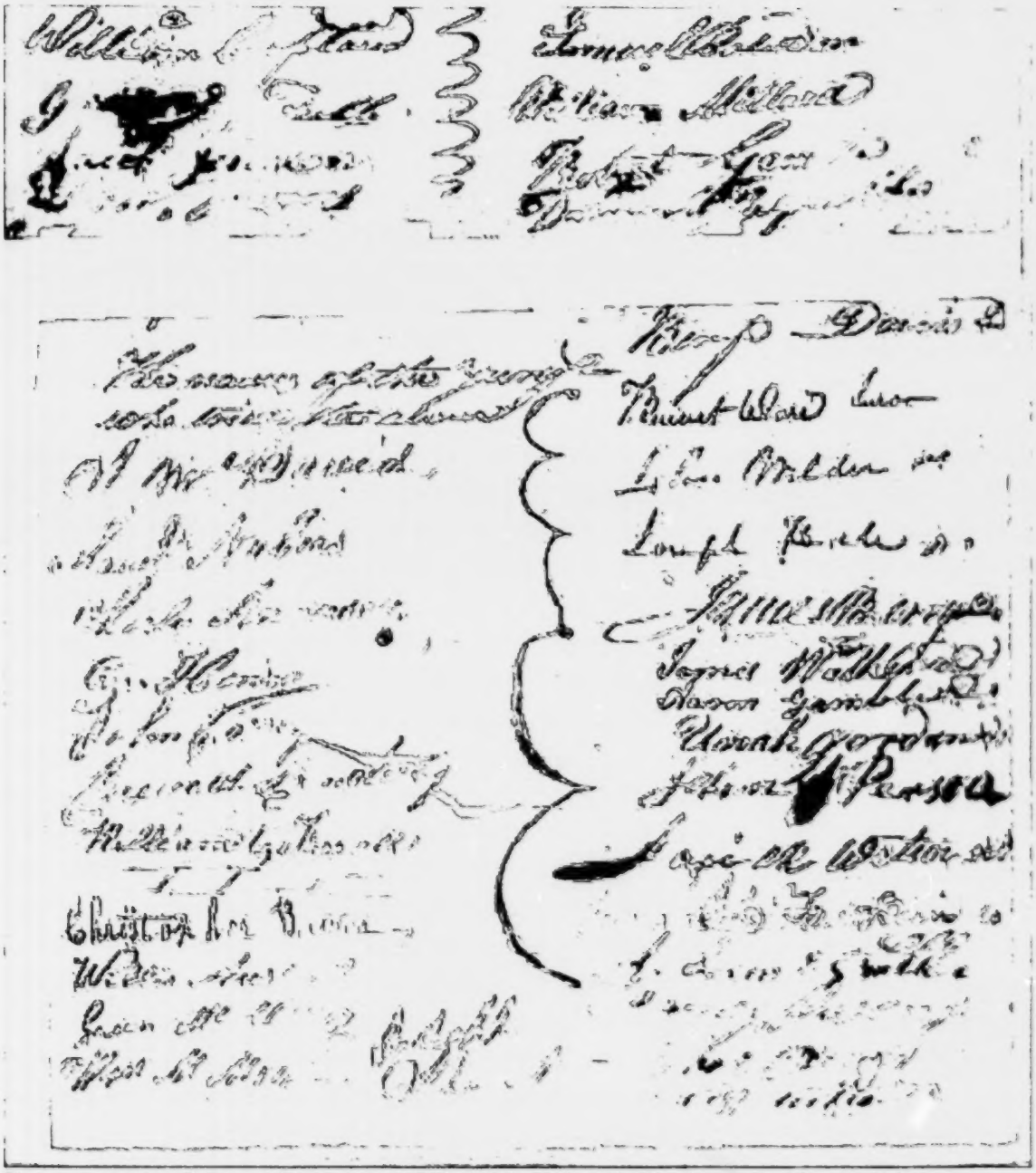

Document 1a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2

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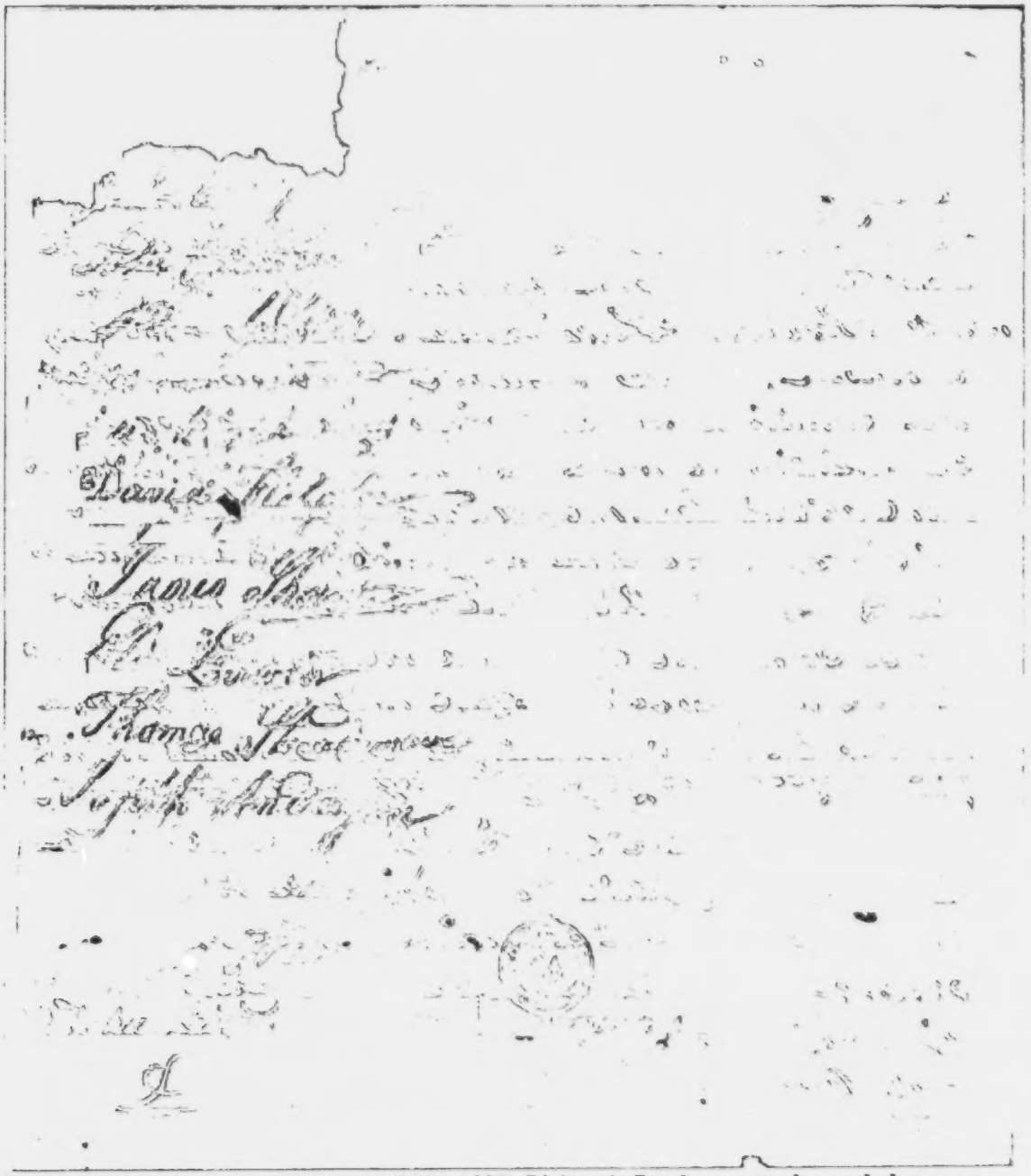

Document 1a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3

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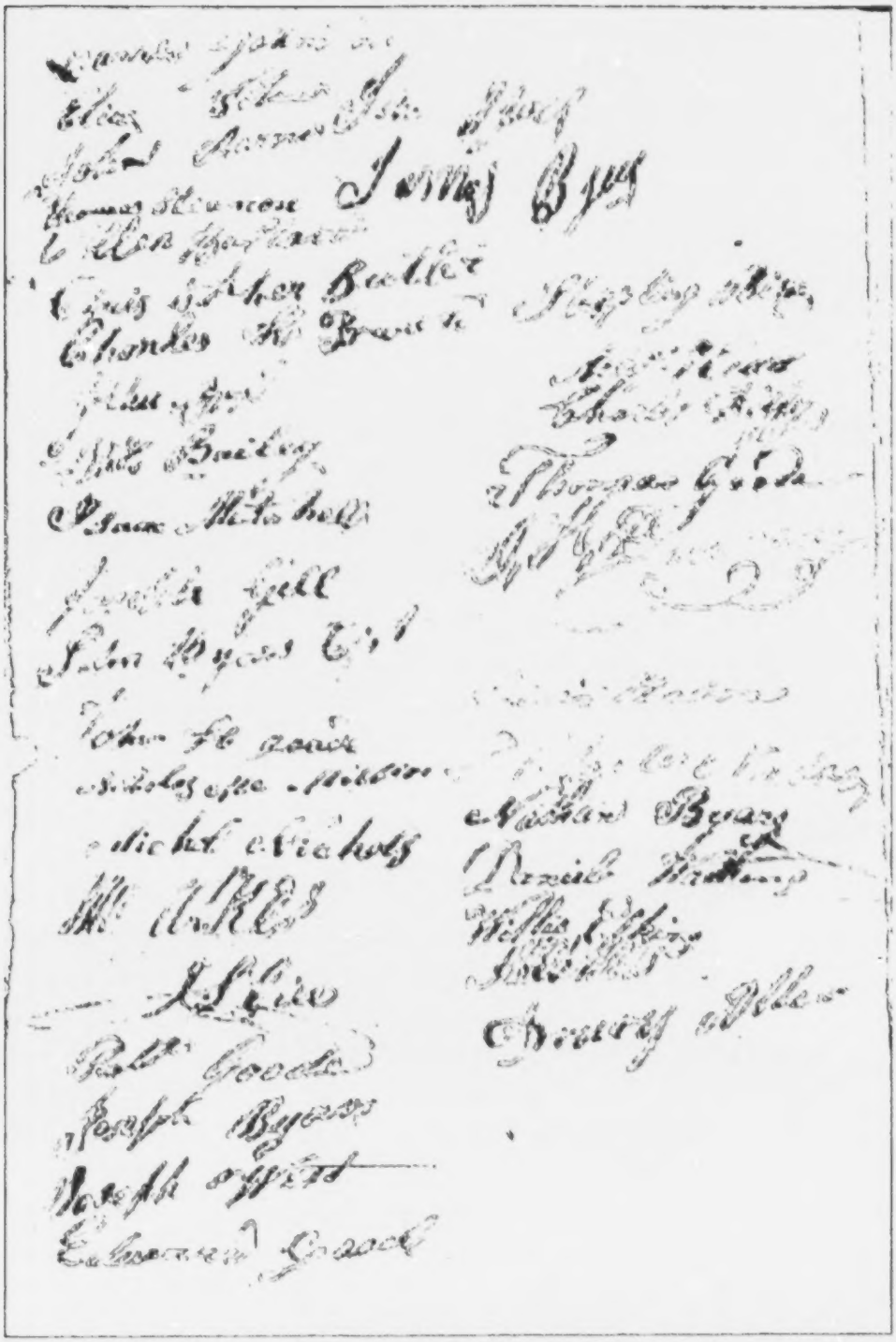

Document 1a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 4

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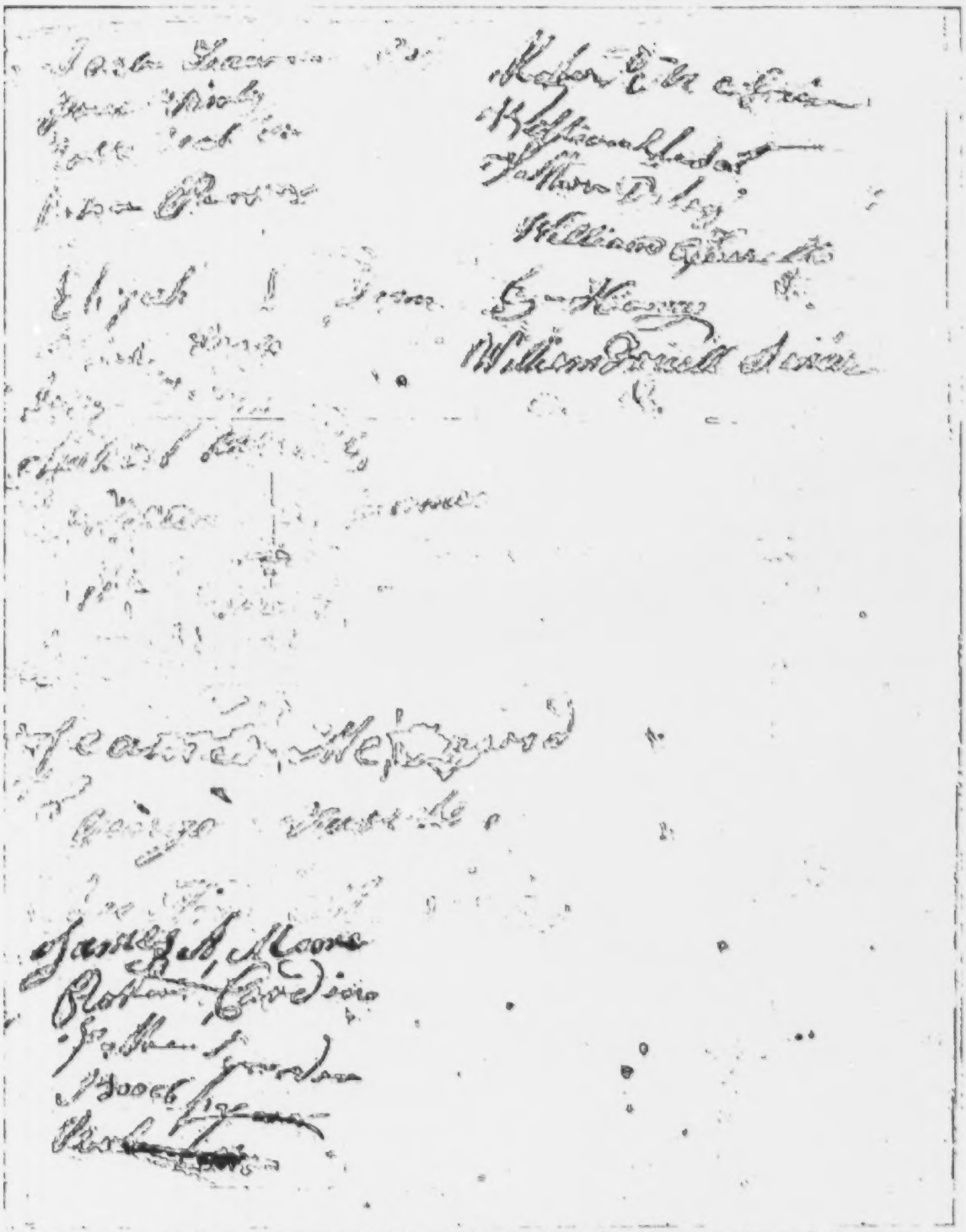

Document 1a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Page 5

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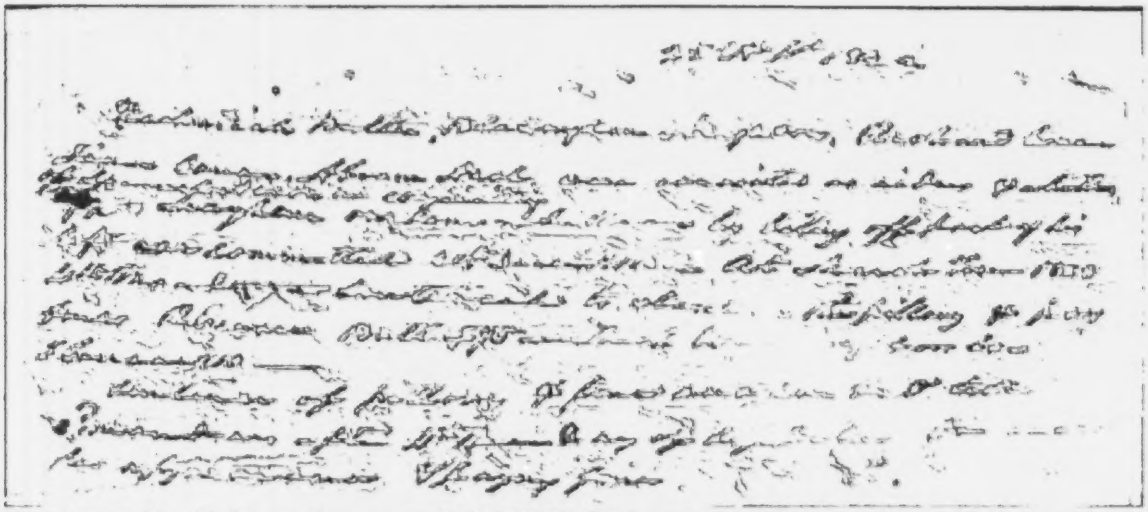
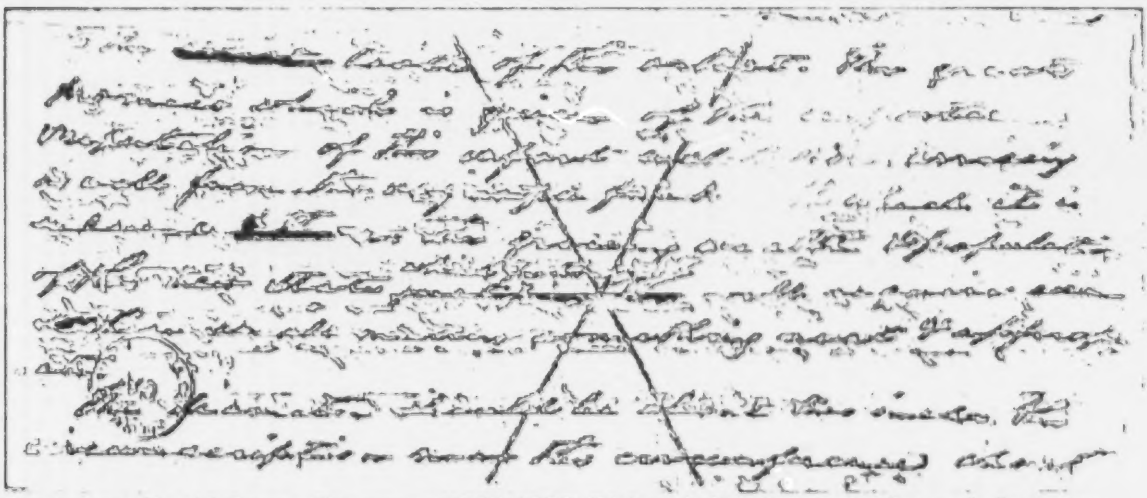
Document 1a transcript

To his Excellency Israel Pickens (tear) the State of Alabama the un (tear)fully, represent to your (tear) at a Circuit, Court; held in and for the (tear) of Shelby on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1822. That Zachariah Butler, Blasingame Nabors, Richard Consor, James Consor, & Abram Nash, were convicted as being aidors and abetors, in committing, a mayhem, by biting, off a small part of one James A Moors left ear, and that they were severly fined, and sentenced to stand in the Pilary, one hour, in a day, for three successive days and we further represent that it appeared on trial that they have ever supported the character of good, peacible, Citizens and respected by all their neighbors and acquaintances and that the mayhem was committed by one Samuel Nixon, on the 25th Day of December last at a Publick Gathering, we therefore recommend to your Excellency that they be severly pardoned so far as respects the ignominious part of this punishment VCH.

Jack Shackelford	} Louis Berry
Wm Randall M.D.	} Sam W ???
M.A. Porter M.D.	} James W. Burke J.P.
Martin M. Leroy	} Benj Owens
William Coupland	} Samuel Bowden
George Tubb	} William Millard
Jacob Johnson	} Robert Gamble
C W, Owens	} David M. Reynolds



Document 1b: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1



Document 1b: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 10. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2

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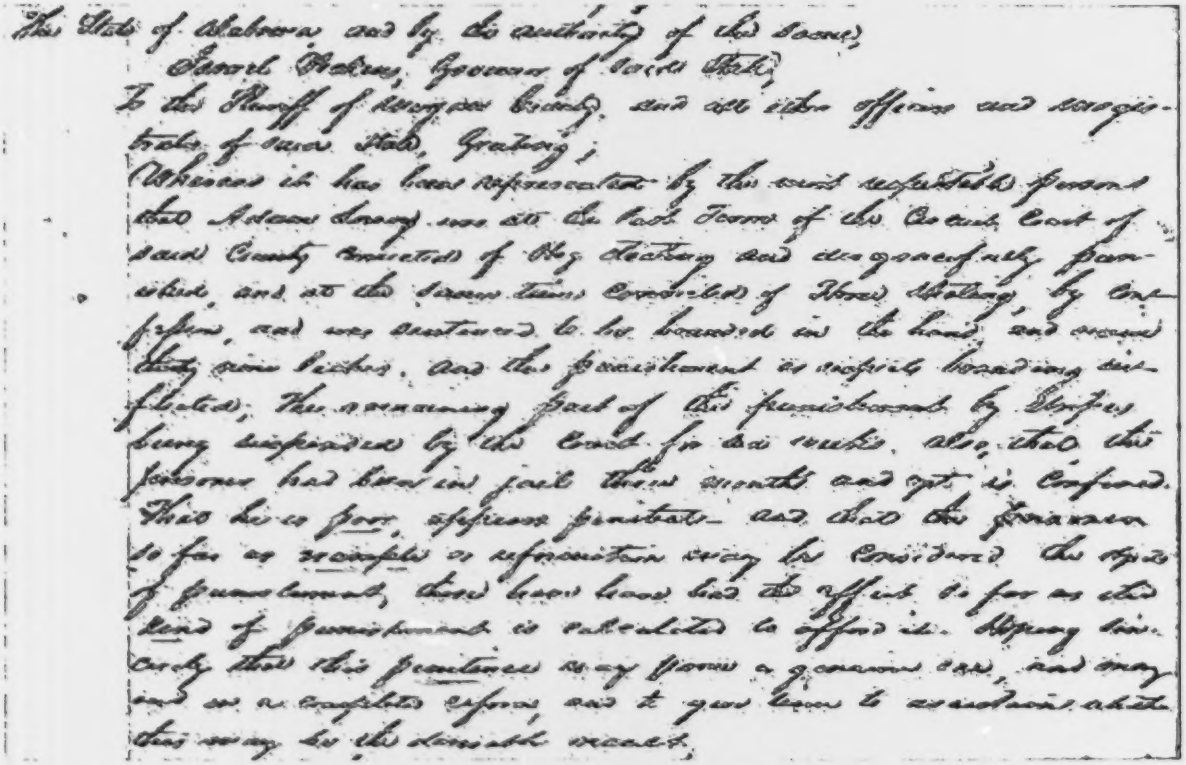
Transcript of Document 1b

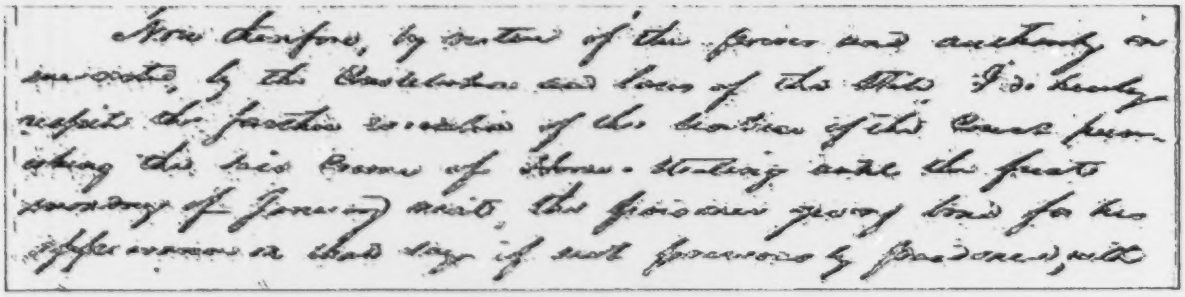
25 Apr 1822

Zachariah Butler, Blasingham Neighbors, Richard Consor James Consor, Abram Nash, were convicted as aidors & abettors of Samuel Nixon in committing a mayhem on James A Moore by biting off part of his left ear committed 25th Decem. 1822. At March term 1822 4th Monday sentenced to stand on the pillory & pay James R Consor Butler $75 - Nash 65 - Neighbors 60 - J Cowsor $10 - Sentence of pillory & fine suspended till Monday after 4th Monday of September. On security for appearances & paying fines.



The State of Alabama and by the authority of the same,
Samuel Parsons, Governor of said State,
To the Sheriff of Morgan County and all other officers and magistrates of said State, Greeting;
Whereas it has been represented to the court assembled for the Autumn term in the last Term of the Circuit Court of said County convicted of Petty larceny and thereupon sentenced, and at the same time convicted of Horse Stealing by confession, and was sentenced to be branded in the hand, and ordered thirty nine lashes, and the punishment in regard to branding satisfied, the remaining part of the punishment by stripes being suspended by the Court for two months, also, that the prisoner had been in jail three months and yet is confined. This he is sorry, officers penitent and that the punishment so far as remains or information may be considered the ends of punishment, have been and be sufficient to for as the end of punishment is calculated to effect it. Hoping sincerely that this pardon may prove a permanent one, and may end in a complete reform, and it your hope to accomplish what this may be the desirable result,

Document 2: Alabama Secretary of State, Pardon and parole certificates, SG8758. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1



Now therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, by the Constitution and laws of the State I do hereby respite the further execution of the sentence of the Court pronouncing the said Sentence of Horse Stealing until the first Monday of January next, the prisoner may be had for the offence aforesaid on that day if such pardon by pardoned, with

Document 2: Alabama Secretary of State, Pardon and parole certificates, SG8758. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2

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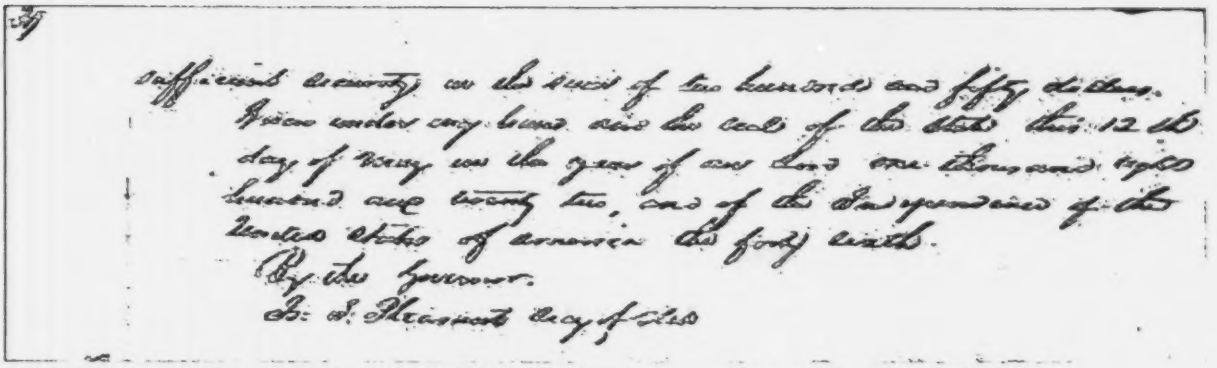

Document 2: Alabama Secretary of State, Pardon and parole certificates, SG8758.
Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3

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Document 2 transcript:

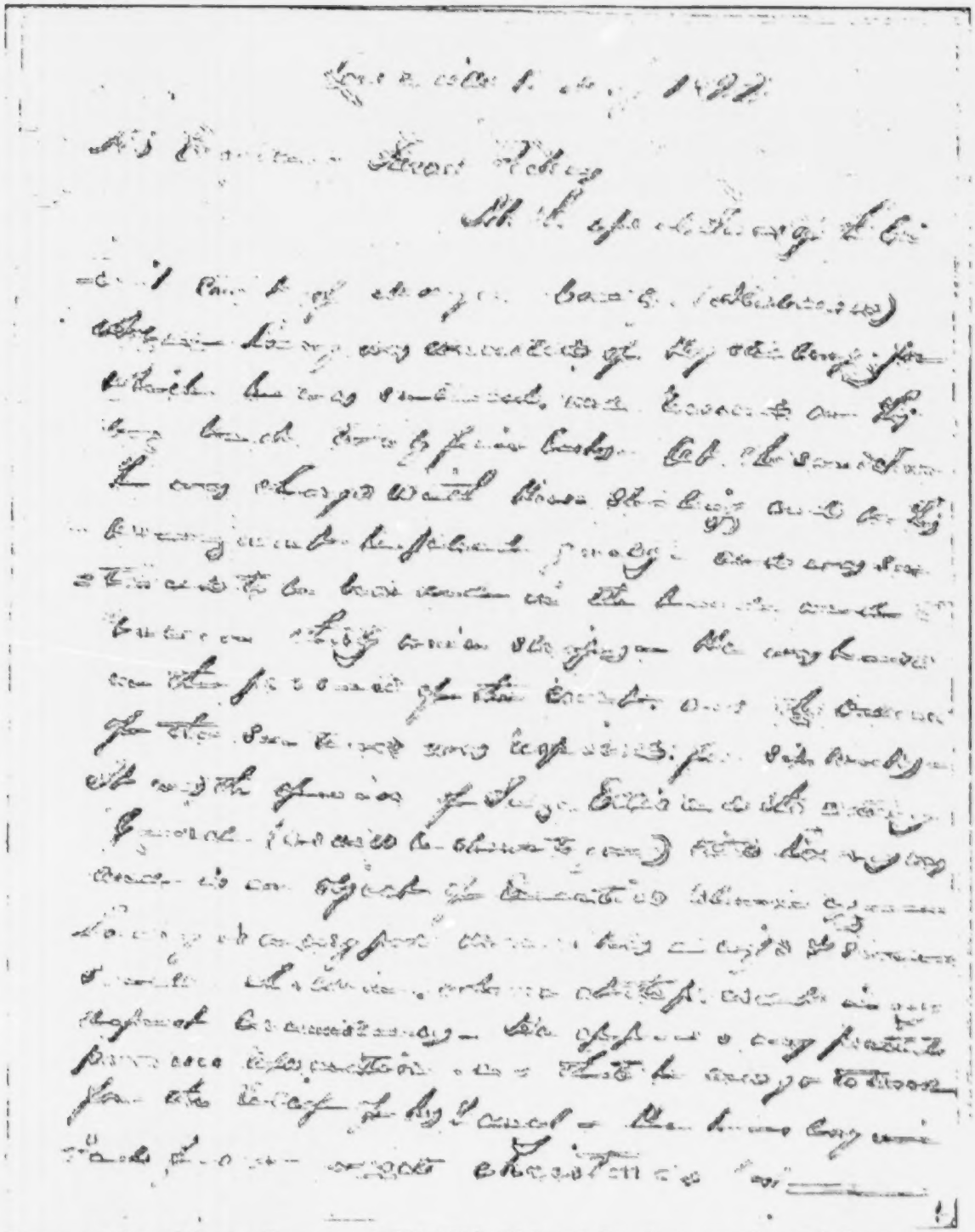
The State of Alabama and by the authority of the same, Israel Pickens, Governor of said State, To the Sheriff of Morgan County, and all other officers and magis- trates of said State, Greeting;

Whereas it has been represented by the most respectable persons that Adam Lowry was at the last Term of the Circuit Court of said County convicted of Hog stealing and disgracefully punished, and at the same time convicted of Horse stealing, by confession, and was sentenced to be branded in the hand, and receive thirty nine lashes and the punishment as respects branding in- flicted; The remaining part of the punishment by stripes being suspended by the Court for six weeks. Also, that, the prisoner had been in jail three months and yet is confined. That he is poor, appears penitent—and that the prisoner so far as example or reformation may be considered the objects of punishment, there have have had the affect so far as the kind of punishment is calculated to afford it. Hoping sincerely that this penitence may prove a genuine one, and may end in a complete reform, and to give time to ascertain whether this may be the desirable result.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, by the Constitution and laws of the state, I do hereby respite the farther execution of the sentence of the court pun-ishing the said crime of Horse-stealing until the first Monday of January next, the prisoner giving bond for his appearance on that day if not previously pardoned, with (page 39) sufficient security in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state this 12th day of May in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty sixth.

By the Governor
Js: J. Pleasants Sec'y of State



Document 2a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1

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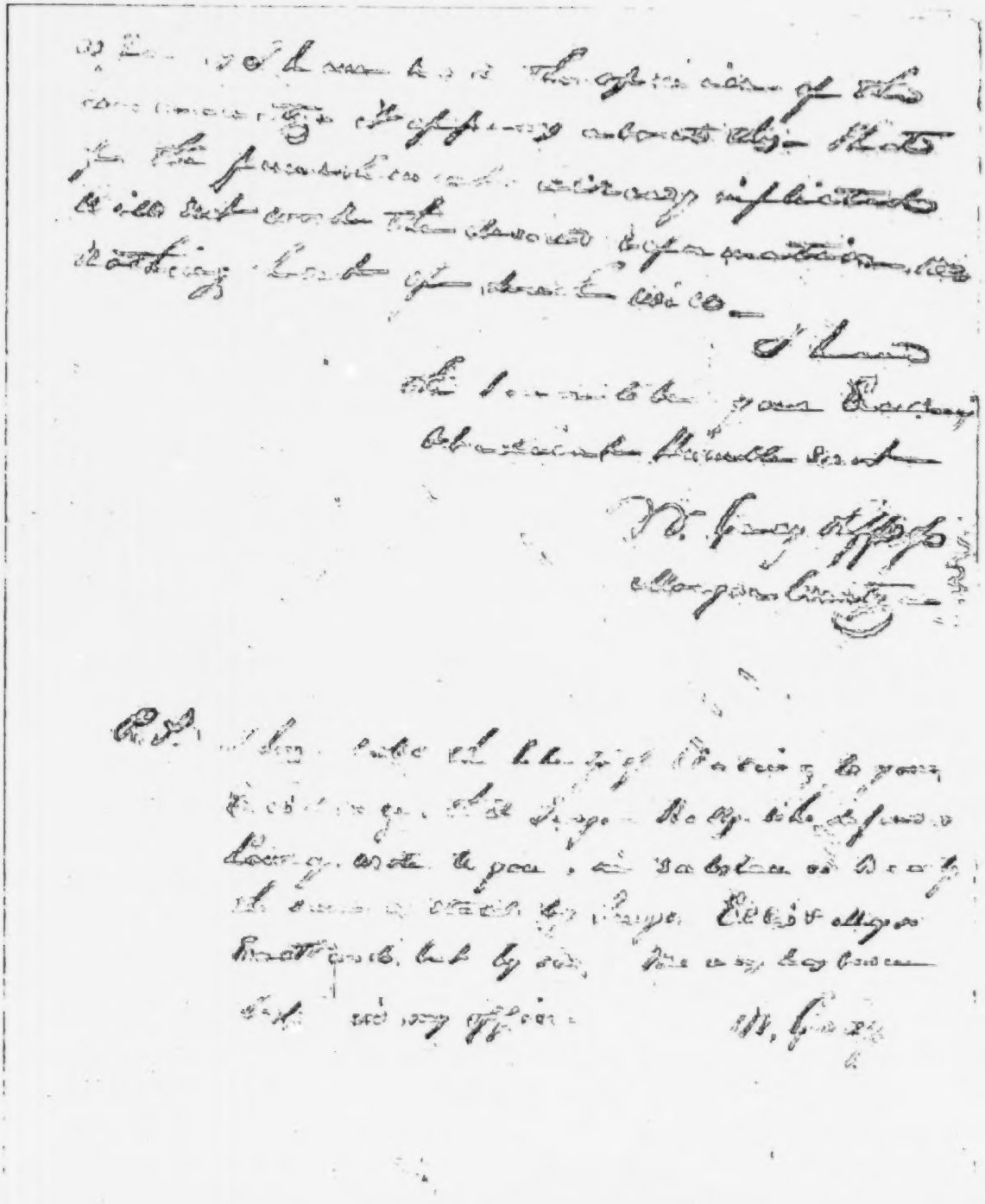

Document 2a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2

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Document 2a: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3

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Document 2a transcript:

Somerville 1 May 1822

His Excellency Israel Pickens

At the April Term of the Cir
uit Court of Morgan County. (Alabama)
Adam Lowrey was convicted of Hog stealing for
which he was sentenced, and received on his
bare back twenty five lashes. At the same Term
he was charged with Horse stealing and on his arraignment
he plead guilty. And was sen
tenced to be branded in the hand and to
receive thirty nine stripes. He was branded
in the presence of the court and the ballance
of the sentence was respited for six weeks.
It was the opinion of Judge Ellis and the attorney
General (as will be shewn to you) that Lowrey was
and is an object of Executive Clemency.
Lowrey is a very poor man, has a wife & seven
small children, who are at the present in very
deprest circumstances. He appears very penitent
promises reformation, and that he will go to work
for the releif of his family. He has lay in
Jail from about christmas last
(page break)
as far as I have had the opinion of the community,
it appears about this. That
if the punishment already inflicted
will not work the desired reformation, that
nothing short of death will.

I have}
the honor to be your Excellency's}
Obedient Humble servant}
W Gray Sheriff of}
Morgan County.}

P.S. I here take the liberty of stating to your
Excellency, that Judge Kelly, who defended
Lowrey, wrote to you, in substance nearly
the same as stated by Judge Ellis & Major
Eastland, but by some means has been
lost in my office.

M. Gray

April term of the Circuit Court
of Marengo County –

Dear Sir

Adam Lowery has been arraigned at the bar of this Court for hog stealing, found guilty and has received the punishment prescribed by Law – This was again brought to the bar for the Crime of horse stealing, and found guilty and received a part of his punishment (Court) standing in the right and left ear. The balance of the sentence has been respited for six weeks from this day for the clemency of your excellency should you deem it expedient. The prisoner has been confined in jail three months from to this time – It may be hoped that if the great object and end of human punishment are Example and Reformation of the individual; that these ends have been attained, perhaps as far as this mode of punishment can effect it.

We are of opinion that the remaining part of the sentence which is imprisonment and Hard labor for life, may be a fit object of executive Mercy without any injury to society

[illegible] Governor of the State of Alabama

[illegible]

Document 2b: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1

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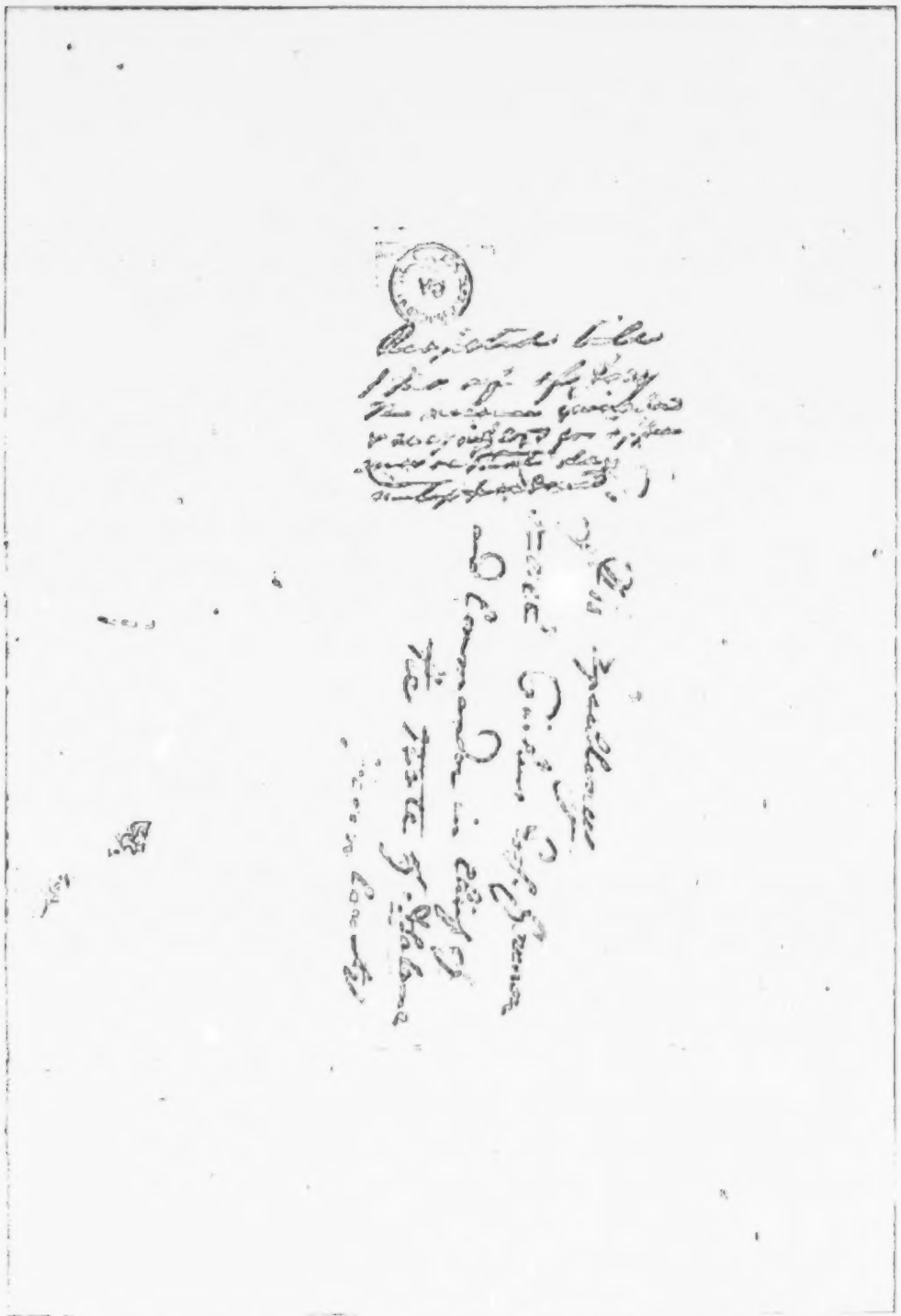

Document 2b:Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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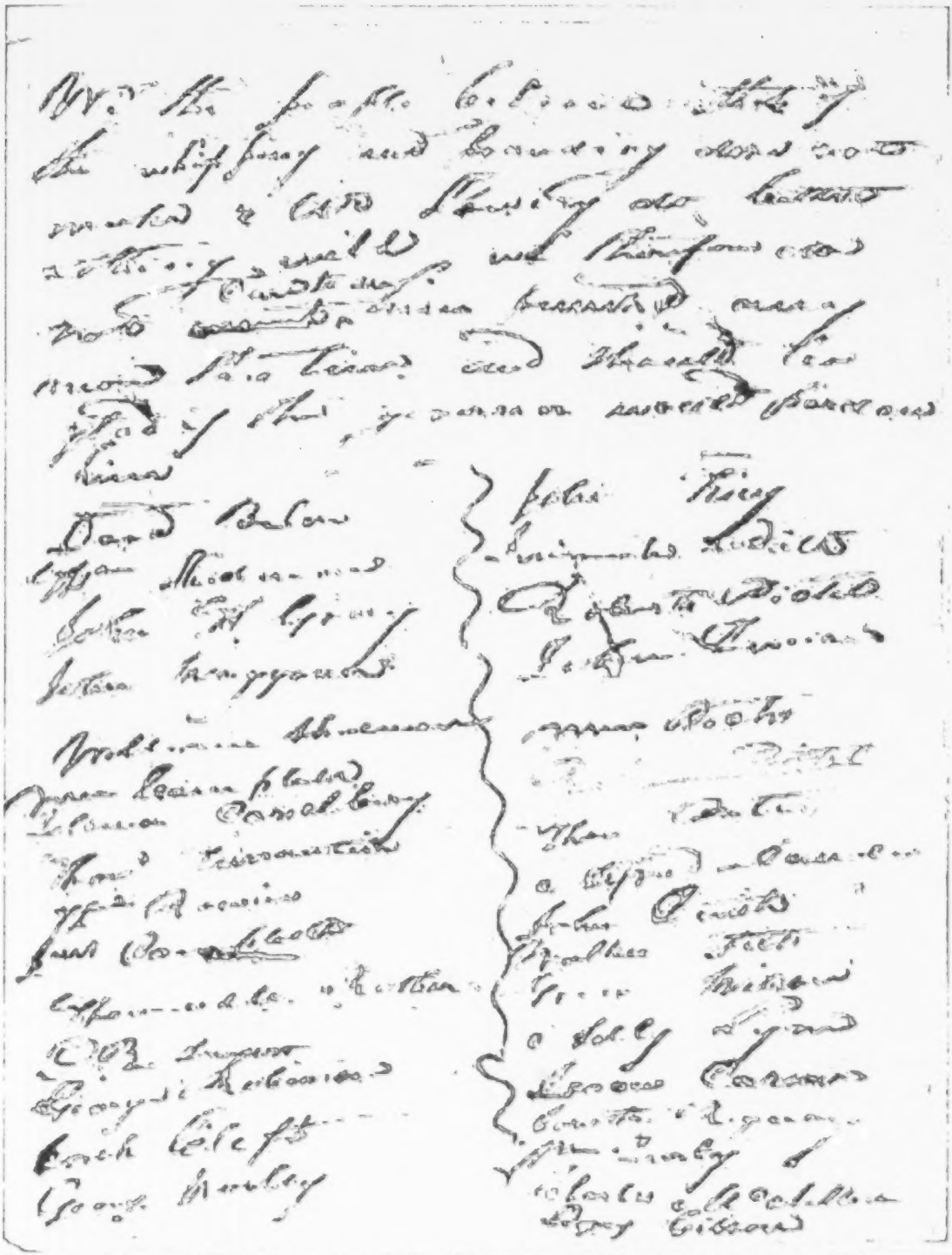
Document 2b transcript:

April term of the Circuit Court
of Morgan County
D. Sir

Adam Lowrey has been arraigned at the bar of this Court for hog stealing, found guilty and has received the punishment prescribed by law. He was again brought to the bar for the crime of horse stealing and pleaded guilty and received a part of his punish ment (towit) branding in the right hand with the letter T. The balance of the sentence has been respited for six weeks from this day for the clemency of your excellency; should you deem it expedient. The prisoner had been confined in jail three months previous to this time. It was believed that if the great object and end of human punishment were Example and the reformation of the individual; that those ends have been attained, perhaps as far as this mode of punishment can affect it.

We are of opinion that the remaining part of the sentence which is imprisonment and thirty nine lashes, may be a fit subject of executive mercy without any injury to society

His Excellency Israel Pickens} we have the Honor to be your
Governor of the State} obedient Humble Servants:
of Alabama} Richard Ellis presiding
Judge of the 5th Judicial
Circuit State of Alabama
Joseph Eastland
Solicitor of the fifth
Judicial Circuit of the State of
Alabama



Document 2c: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1

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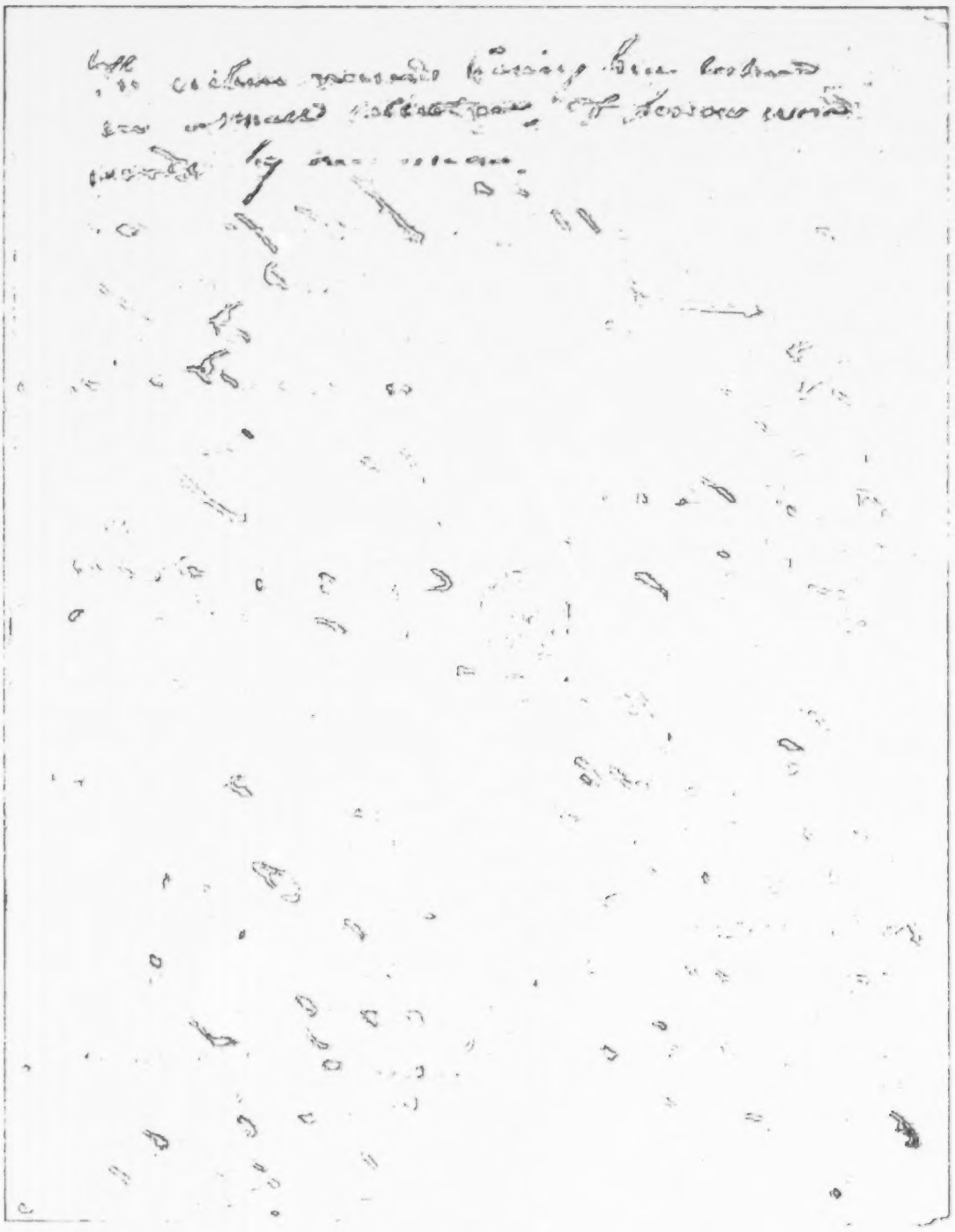

Document 2c: Alabama Governor (1821-1825: Pickens), Pardons, paroles and clemency files, SG4162, folder 9. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2

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Document 2c transcript:

We the people believe that if the whipping and branding does not make Mr. Lowery do better nothing will we therefore do not care to see him punished any more this time and should be glad if the governor would pardon him.

Lesson 3: Alabama Fever

Background information for teachers:

After the Revolutionary War, the U.S. Government established laws to survey and sell land gained from Britain. The area that became Alabama was originally part of the Mississippi Territory from 1798 to 1817. Many settlers arrived in the area before government lands had been surveyed. Unable to buy, they simply picked a location, built a cabin, cleared fields, and put in crops. Such families were called squatters. Land laws were passed to provide legal title to land for settlers who already lived on the land. Some settlers claimed land by British or Spanish land grants, and others were squatters who claimed land by right of pre-emption.

Starting in 1804, U. S. Land Offices were established to sell land in the area which would become Alabama. By law federal land was sold to the highest bidders at public auctions. Alabama sales attracted men from all over the nation, many of them speculators. Groups of speculators bought large tracts, sometimes for as little as $10 an acre, then resold at $20 to $100 an acre. When an auction ended, poorer migrants could buy less desirable land for as little as $2 an acre. The smallest amount one person could buy was 160 acres. Under the Land Law of 1800 a purchaser could put one-fourth down and pay the rest off over three years. But when the price of cotton fell to eighteen cents a pound, few could meet payments on land bought at inflated prices. By 1820, Alabama owed the federal government $11 million--more than half of the national land debt. In 1820 and 1821 Congress passed new laws to deal with this problem. The Land Law of 1820 required future buyers to pay the entire amount in cash but lowered the minimums to $1.25 an acre and 80 acres. Those already in debt were aided by the Relief Act of 1821 which permitted them to keep part of their land and return the rest to the government or buy it all on the installment plan at reduced rates.

2. Learning Objectives:

Upon completion of this lesson, student should be able to:

1. Describe life on the frontier in early Alabama.
2. Identify topics important to early settlers (land, cotton, politics, news of home).
3. Explain the impact of geography on development of population centers.
4. Describe peaceful interaction with Native Americans.
5. Explain the government's role in sale of public land.

6. Define pre-emption, "squatter," land grant, auction.

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3. Suggested activity:

Document 1 will be useful for discussing what life was like on the frontier in early Alabama.

1. Make copies of Document 1 and distribute to students.

2. Give them a few minutes to read the letter or you may read the letter to the class while students follow silently.

3. Give each student a copy of Worksheet 1 to complete by using the information in the letter. You may wish to have your class work in pairs or small groups.

4. Ask students to identify the person who wrote the letter and the person to whom it was addressed.

5. Ask students to make a list of all the topics discussed in the letter.

6. Ask students to describe the writer, i.e. educated, poor, adventurous, resourceful, etc.

7. Discuss why the writer complained about the lack of news. What other clue did you find that indicated that the writer was relatively isolated and that news of any kind was highly desirable?

8. Using a current highway map of Alabama, ask students to locate the home of the writer.

9. Using an atlas, ask students to compare the geographic features of the Alabama towns with those in Virginia. What makes both locations important?

10. What references indicate that settlers and Indians were not always at war?

11. How did the writer describe the land where he lived?

12. What does "staple of our country " mean? Why is this important?

13. Where, how and why did the writer ship his produce to market? Why is this significant in view of "sectionalism" that developed in Alabama?

14. Compare the writer's view of the land relief act with the purpose of the laws described above.

15. Explain, or ask students to look up, "squatter," pre-emption, land grant, auction.

16. Who is the writer encouraging to move to Alabama? How will he help to make their move easier?

17. Ask students to assume the role of one of the people mentioned in the letter and to write a letter describing his/her preparations for moving to Alabama.

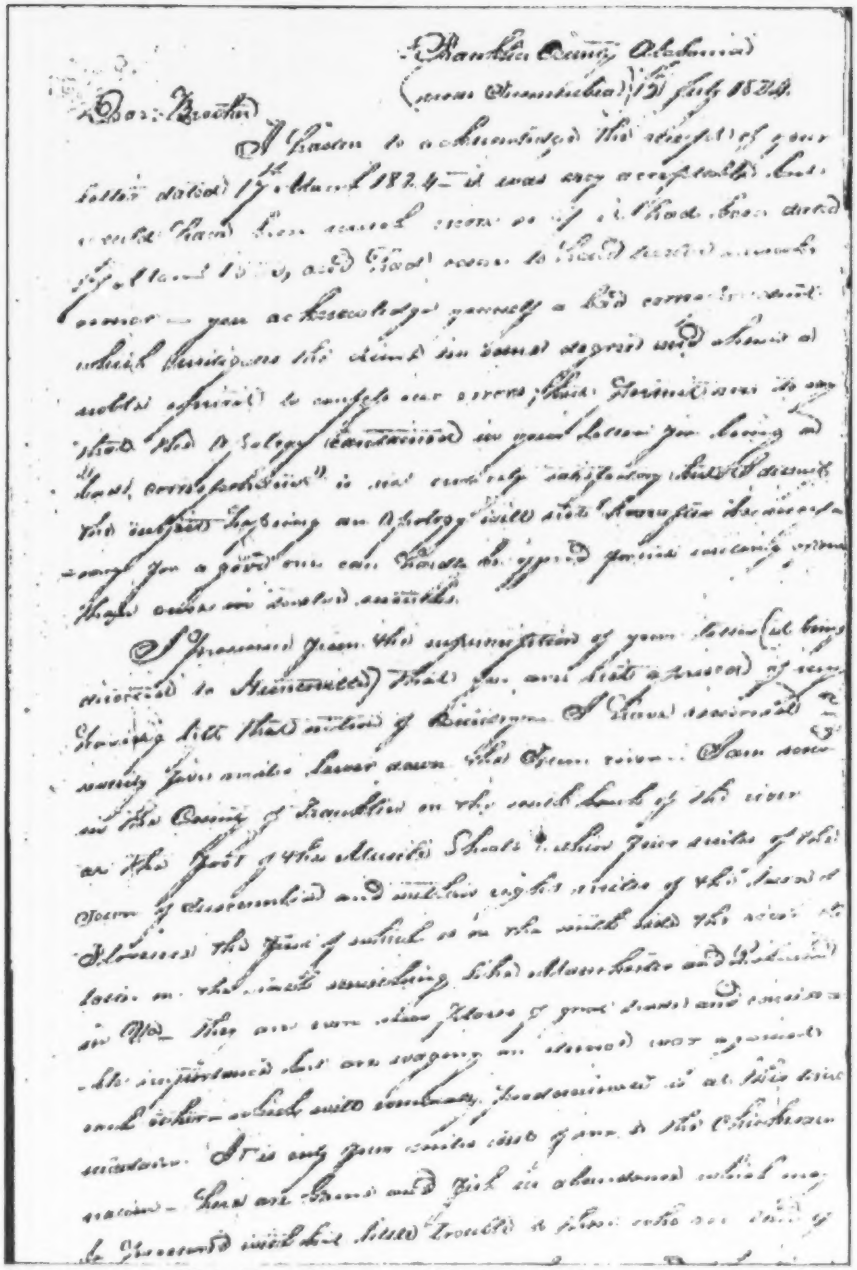
DOCUMENT:

Document 1: W.A. Powell Letter, SPR163, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Attached and at http://www.archives.state.al.us/teacher/settle/lesson3/doc1.html

WORKSHEET 1

Tuscumbia July 19th Addressed to: 1. _____ esqr } Hendersonville, } 2._____ } County } Virginia Mail (Page 1) 3._____ County Alabama (4._____) 12 July 1824 Dear 5._____ I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 17th March 1824—it was very acceptable but would have been much more so if it had been dated 6._____, and had come to hand twelve months sooner—you acknowledge yourself a bad 7._____ which mitigates the crime in some degree and shows a noble spirit to confess our errors; but permit me to say that the 8._____contained in your letter for being a "bad correspondent" is not entirely satisfactory: but I dismiss the subject hopeing an apology will not hereafter be neces- sary for a good one can hardly be offered for not writing oftener than once in twelve months. I presume from the 9._____of your letter (it being directed to 10._____) that you are not aprised of my having left that section of country—I have removed— 11._____ miles lower down the 12._____ River—I am now in the County of Franklin on the south bank of the river at the foot of the 13._____ within four miles of the Town of 14._____ and within eight miles of the town of 15._____ the first of which is on the south side the river—the latter on the north something like 16._____ and Richmond in Va.—they are even now places of great17._____ and considera- -ble importance but are waging an eternal 18._____ against each other—which will eventually predominate is at this time uncertain. It is only four miles west of me to the 19._____ nation—here are Game and fish in abundance which may be procured with but little trouble to those who are fond of the chase or at a small expence to those not fond of hunting. A fine 20._____ or 21._____ ham (not Rams hams as imposed on you) may be (Page 2) be had of the 22._____ (who pass my door daily going to town) at 23._____ for either. This section of country is considered the most desirable part of Alabama—indeed it is almost a 24._____—it being entirely below the Muscle Shoals as before observed and consequently at the head of 25._____ _____—the country is certainly much more healthy than where we were raised—the lands rich and 26._____ in the extreme, and well adapted to the culture of 27._____ which you know is the Staple of our country. It is no hard matter to make more than we can pick out by the next planting time besides plenty of 28._____&etc.—We may be considered nearer market than you are as it costs us less to freight our produce to 29._____ than it does you to 30._____ yours to Petersberg or Richmond: The lands in this neighbourhood sold at the land sales at from 31._____ per acre—the highest priced lands and of course the best have reverted to Government under the Act of Congress entitled an Act for the relief of Land Purchasers but in fact an Act for the relief of land 32._____—the lands so forfeited will in all probability be again bro.t into market sometime next year when it is hoped they may be had at fair prices, however there are various opinions on this subject—great preparations are making and as we get tolerable prices for our cotton and that in 33._____ choice tracts may again go high; however the land grabbers are pretty well done over and as the lands are now to be sold for cash instead of a34._____ as before, hopes are entertained that they may be had at moderate prices. If you have not abandoned the idea of Alabama and as your 35._____ matters are in all probability much changed since I advised you not to move to Ala. I will suggest for your con- (Page 3) consideration the propriety of your sending as many 36._____ as you can

conveaniently purchase and settle them near me where I can 37._____ them, and then for you to come at some future period. I am informed by letter from Amanda since her marriage that her husband, self (torn) Peter intend comeing to this country 38._____. I earnestly rec- - commend them to do so as I think it would greatly promote their interest—She also informs me that our 39._____ is disposed to come here, if so, please assist her in making the necessary arrangements as I am certain it would promote her interest and happiness and ultimately be of considerable (illegible) to us all particularly the younger children—I will come to 40._____ myself and assist her in making the necessary arrangements and in moving; therefore encourage her to come. Please inform me what has been done with the land in 41._____ and ^all about that affair? Also inform me what has been done with Standfields suit for the 42._____ of boy Isham and wheather a final settlement of Grandfathers Es.t has been made, &etc. John H. Hundley a friend of mine will probably call on you sometime in next month on his way to Brunswick to get a bit of a wife—consider him a 43._____. Inform me how many 44._____ your wife has their name sex &etc. Your acquaintance and your wife, [Ealiva](?) were well a short time since? Parson Leigh often preaches in Tuscumbia? It is reported that Eliza [Towne](?) is shortly to be married to a Mr. Bester a baptist minister. Please send your 45._____ after reading them and I.l send you mine in return—This leaves us in good health—may it find you all enjoying a like blessing—Be sure to write on or before the 17th March next. Yours as usual A. Powell



Document 1: W.A. Powell Letter, SPR163, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 1.

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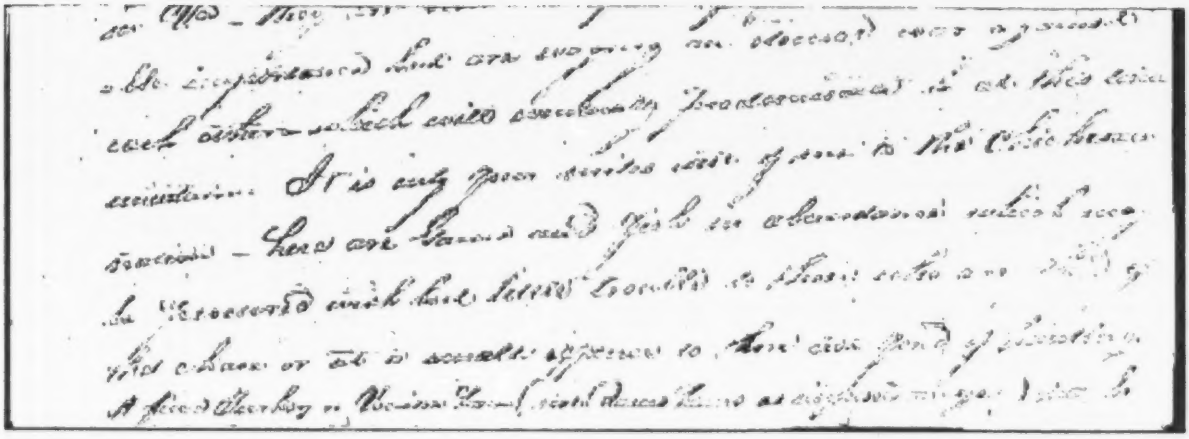

Document 1: W.A. Powell Letter, SPR163, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 2.

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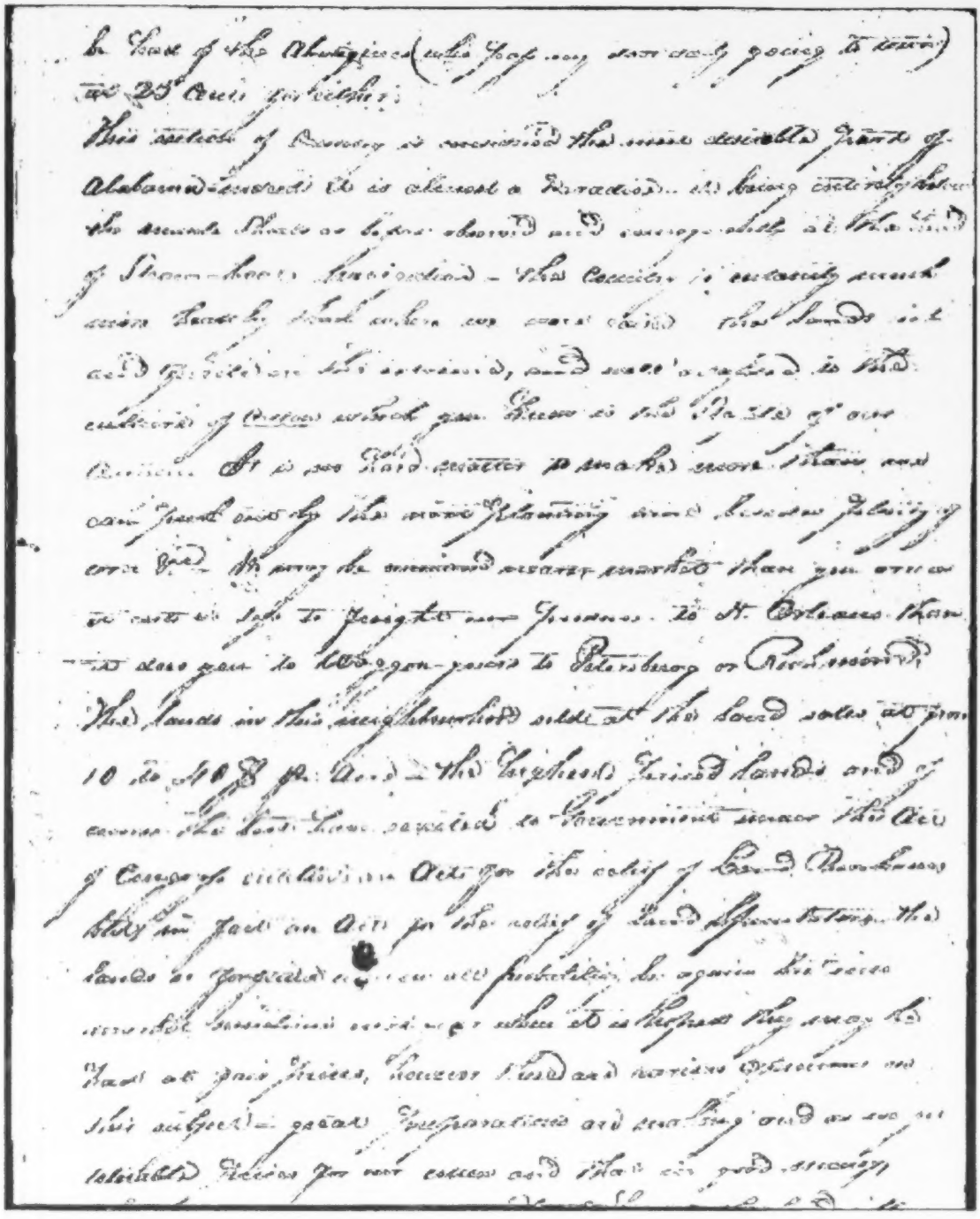

Document 1: W.A. Powell Letter, SPR163, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 3.

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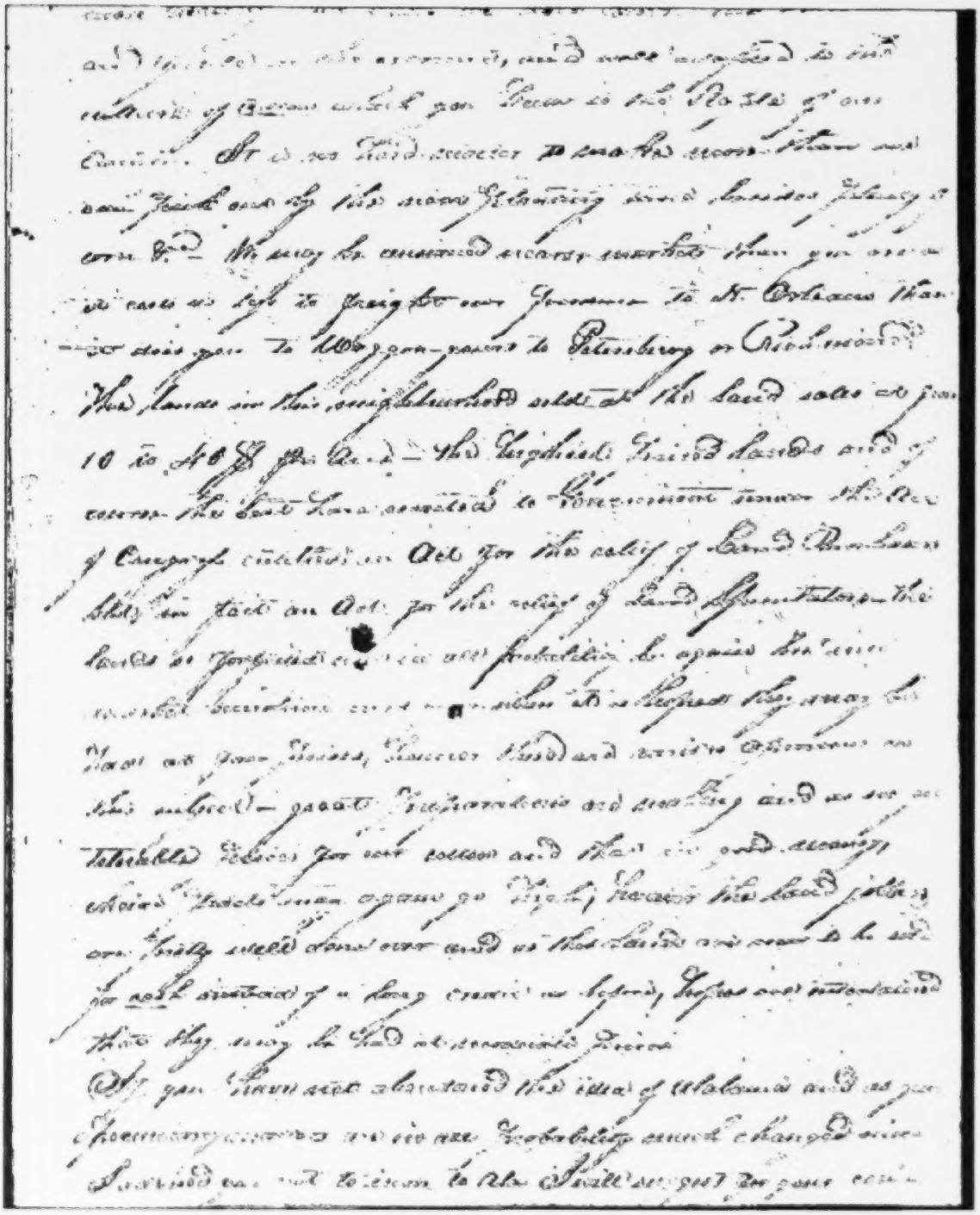

Document 1: W.A. Powell Letter, SPR163, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 4.

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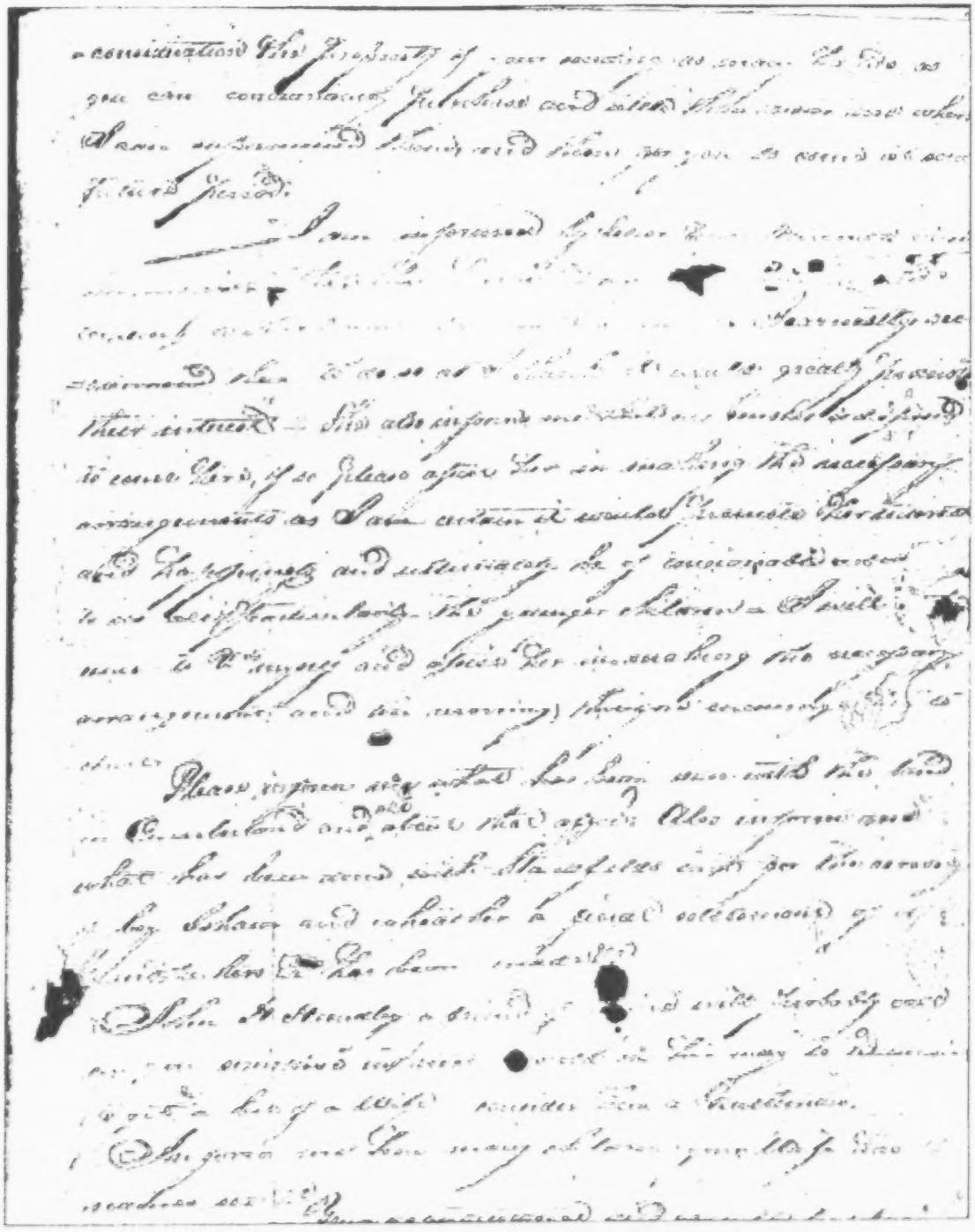

Document 1: W.A. Powell Letter, SPR163, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 5.

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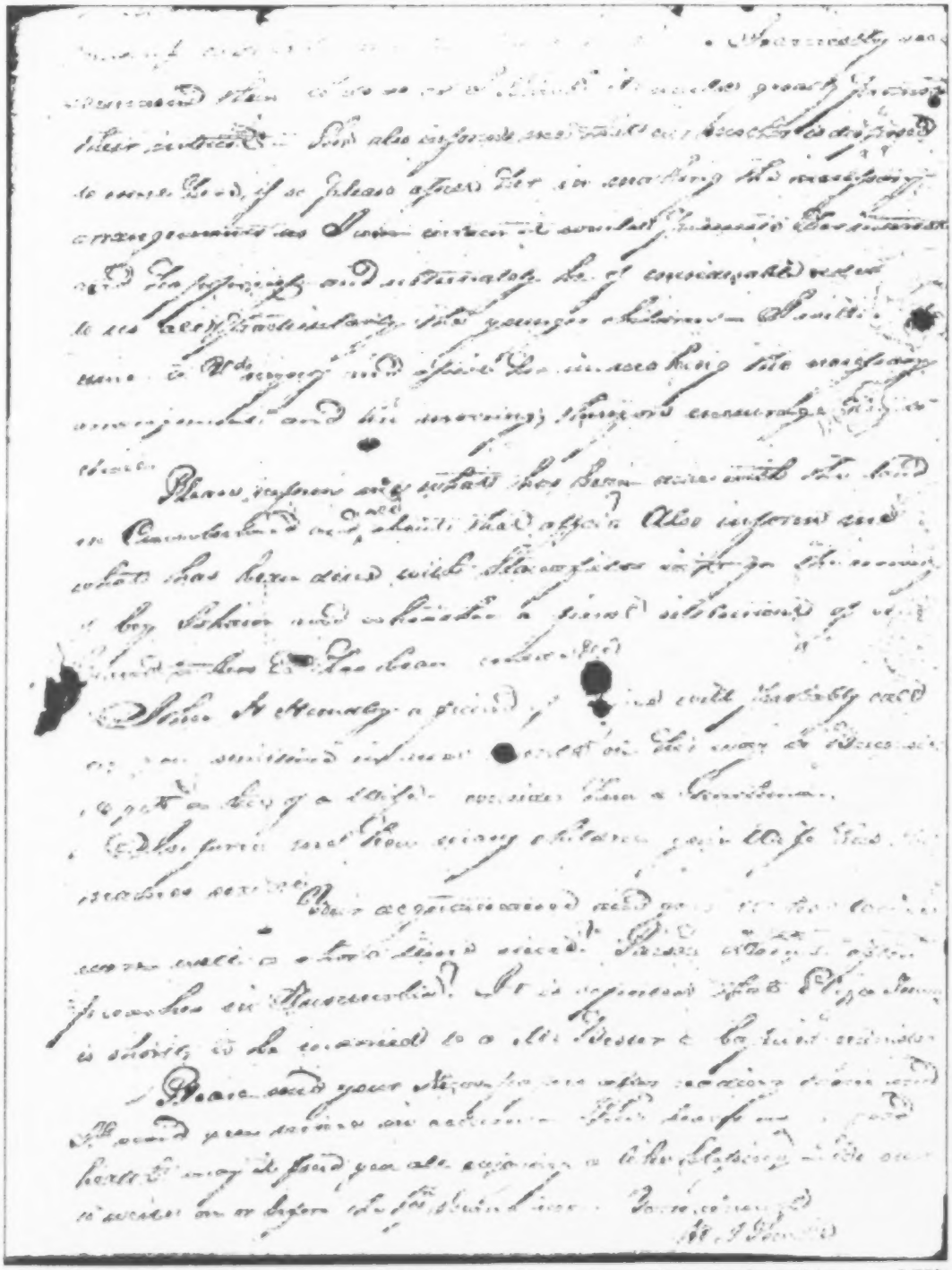

Document 1: W.A. Powell Letter, SPR163, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 6.

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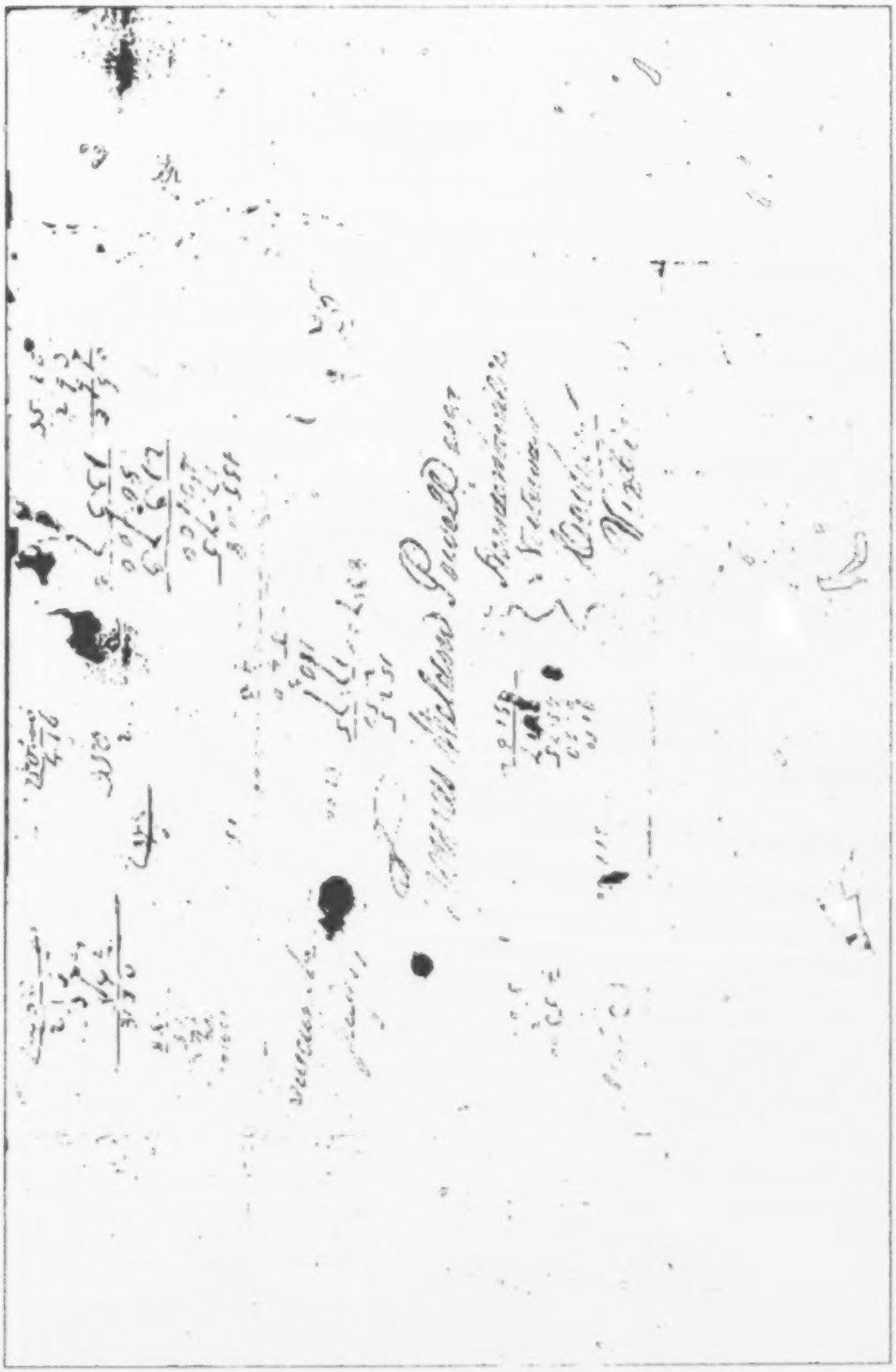

Document 1: W.A. Powell Letter, SPR163, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, page 7.

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Document 1 transcript

Return address: Tuscumbia
July 19th
Addressed to:

Thomas Weldon Powell esqr
} Hendersonville,
} Nottoway
} County
} Virginia

Mail
(Page 1)

Franklin County Alabama
(near Tuscumbia) 12 July 1824

Dear Brother

I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 17th March 1824—it was very acceptable but would have been much more so if it had been dated 17th March 1823, and had come to hand twelve months sooner—you acknowledge yourself a bad correspondent which mitigates the crime in some degree and shows a noble spirit to confess our errors; but permit me to say that the apology contained in your letter for being a "bad correspondent" is not entirely satisfactory: but I dismiss the subject hopeing an apology will not hereafter be necessary for a good one can hardly be offered for not writing oftener than once in twelve months.

I presume from the superscription of your letter (it being directed to Huntsville) that you are not aprised of my having left that section of country—I have removed—seventy five miles lower down the Tenn. River—I am now in the County of Franklin on the south bank of the river at the foot of the Muscle Shoals within four miles of the Town of Tuscumbia and within eight miles of the town of Florence the first of which is on the south side the river—the latter on the north something like Manchester and Richmond in Va.—they are even now places of great trade and considera--ble importance but are waging an eternal war against each other—which will eventually predominate is at this time uncertain. It is only four miles west of me to the Chickasaw nation—here are Game and fish in abundance which may be procured with but little trouble to those who are fond ofthe chase or at a small expence to those not fond of hunting.A fine Turkey or Venison ham (not Rams hams as imposed on you) may be

Page 2)
be had of the Aborigines (who pass my door daily going to town) at 25 cents for either.
This section of country is considered the most desirable part of Alabama—indeed it is almost a Paradise—it being entirely below the Muscle Shoals as before observed and consequently at the head of Steamboat navigation—the country is certainly much more healthy than where we were raised—the lands rich and fertile in the extreme, and well adapted to the culture of cotton which you know is the Staple of our country. It is no hard matter to make more than we can pick out by the next planting time besides plenty of corn &etc.—We may be considered nearer market than you are as it costs us less to freight our produce to N. Orleans than it does you to Waggon yours to Petersberg or Richmond:
The lands in this neighbourhood sold at the land sales at from 10 to 40 $ per acre—the highest priced lands and of course the best have reverted to Government under the Act of Congress entitled an Act for the relief of Land Purchasers but in fact an Act for the relief of land Speculators—the lands so forfeited will in all probability be again bro.t into market sometime next year when it is hoped they may be had at fair prices, however there are various opinions on this subject—great preparations are making and as we get tolerable prices for our cotton and that in good money, choice tracts may again go high; however the land grabbers are pretty well done over and as the lands are now to be sold for cash instead of a long credit as before, hopes are entertained
that they may be had at moderate prices.
If you have not abandoned the idea of Alabama and as your pecuniary matters are in all probability much changed since I advised you not to move to Ala. I will suggest for your con-

Page 3)
consideration the propriety of your sending as many hands as you can conveaniently purchase and settle them near me where I can superintend them, and then for you to come at some future period.
I am informed by letter from Amanda since her marriage that her husband self (torn) Peter intend comeing to this country this fall or Winter. I earnestly rec--commend them to do so as I think it would greatly promote their interest—She also informs me that our mother is disposed to come here, if so, please assist her in making the necessary arrangements as I am certain it would promote her interest

and happiness and ultimately be of considerable (illegible) to us all particularly the younger children—I will come to Va. Myself and assist her in making the necessary arrangements and in moving; therefore encourage her to come.

Please inform me what has been done with the land in Cumberland and ^all about that affair? Also inform me what has been done with Standfields suit for the recovery of boy Isham and wheather a final settlement of Grandfathers Es.t has been made, &etc.
John H. Hundley a friend of mine will probably call on you sometime in next month on his way to Brunswick to get a bit of a wife—consider him a Gentleman. Inform me how many children your wife has their name sex &etc.

Your acquaintance and your wife, [Ealiva](?) were well a short time since? Parson Leigh often preaches in Tuscumbia? It is reported that Eliza [Towne](?) is shortly to be married to a Mr. Bester a baptist minister.

Please send your Newspapers after reading them and I.l send you mine in return—This leaves us in good health—may it find you all enjoying a like blessing—Be sure to write on or before the 17th March next. Yours as usual

A. Powell

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